# The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 6812.—VOL. XLI. THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1860. PRICE THREEPENCE.


### BIRTHS.

At North Brisbane, on the 22nd ultimo, the wife of Henry Tom, Esq., J.P., of a son.

On Tuesday, 3rd instant, at St. Peter's Parsonage, Cook's River, the widow of the late Rev. E. J. Nixon, of a daughter.

On the 4th April, at her residence, Clinton, Glenmore Road, Mrs. William Dean, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

On Wednesday, at St. Michael's Church, Surry Hills, by the Rev. H. S. King, John Wise, Esq., to Andrea Sophia, eldest daughter of Alexander Watt, Esq., of Exeter, near Bathurst.

At St. James' Church, by the Rev. Thomas Allwood, Mr. Frederick Parker, of Picton, second son of Mr. Taomas Parker, of Bath, Somerset, England, to Miss Kate Barry, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Barry, of Castletown, Ireland.

### DEATH.

On 3rd February, at Swellendam, Cape of Good Hope, Mr. Frederick von Bincher, third son of the late Joseph Scruton, Esq., of the Stock Exchange, London, in his 46th year.

### SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship EMEU,

DANIELL G. MUNRO, Commander, will be despatched for SUEZ, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on SATURDAY, the 14th of April, 1860, at 2 o'clock, touching at MELBOURNE, KANGAROO ISLAND, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, POINT DE GALLE, and ADEN.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to

HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, Sydney, March 14th, 1860.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.—The I. R. M. Co.'s steamers will be despatched as under:

For AUCKLAND direct.—LORD WORSLEY, B. JOHNSON, Commander, on the 10th April.

For NELSON, NEW-PLYMOUTH, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO.—LORD ASHLEY, A. KENNEDY, Commander, on the 10th April.

Return tickets are issued at reduced rates, entitling the holders to remain a month in New Zealand.

PEARSON and CO., agents, Grafton Wharf,
SAMUEL CLARK, manager.

NOTICE.—NAUTILUS, steamer, from Corporation Wharf (next Erskine-street) to Dry Dock.
Hours from Dock. Half-hours Sydney side.

EASTER, EASTER, EASTER.—Mossman's Bay.—Easter Holidays.—The BLACK SWAN and PERI steamers will leave Woolloomooloo Wharf every half hour, on GOOD FRIDAY, SATURDAY, SUNDAY, and MASTER MONDAY. Fares, including return ticket, 1s.

MOSSMAN'S BAY.—The BLACK SWAN will leave the wharf, Woolloomooloo Bay, on GOOD FRIDAY, at 10, 11, 12, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 o'clock. Fares 6d. each way.

EASTER, EASTER, EASTER.—Mossman's Bay—Easter Holidays.—The BROTHERS and HERALD steamers will leave the Circular Quay every half hour, on MASTER SUNDAY and MONDAY. Fares, including return ticket, 1s.

STEAM TO WATSON'S BAY, from Circular Quay. On GOOD FRIDAY the well-known and commodious steamers WASHINGTON and PHANTOM will leave every hour, from half-past 2, returning at constant intervals up to half-past 6. Fares, 1s.; children, 6d.

GOOD FRIDAY.—STEAM TO WATSON'S BAY.—Reduction of fares to Watson's Bay. Return tickets, 2s.; children, 1s. The steamers will leave Woolloomooloo Bay and Circular Quay every hour during the day.

The menagerie consists of lions, tigers, leopards, and other animals—the most magnificent collection in the colonies. Open to the public daily.

STEAM TO MANLY BEACH, from Circular Quay. PHANTOM will leave at 10, 12.30, 2.30. Fares, 2s. 6d. return ticket. Children, 1s. 6d.

BRIGHTON (MANLY BEACH) STEAMERS. VICTORIA, or PHANTOM, will leave—

| Phœnix Wharf. | Woolloomooloo. |
|---|---|
| 10.5, 2.5. | 10.30, 2.30, 4.30. |
| Circular Quay. | Manly Beach. |
| 7.30. 5 | 8.15, 12, 5, 5.45. |

On Saturdays from Woolloomooloo, 4; Circular Quay, 4.15. Fares, 1s.; children, 6d.

On SUNDAYS.

| Phœnix Wharf. | Woolloomooloo. |
|---|---|
| 10.5, 2.15. | 10.30, 2.45. |
| Circular Quay. | Manly Beach. |
| 2.30 | 12, 3.30 |

Fares, 1s. 6d.; children, 9d.

Watson's Bay.—From Circular Quay, daily, at 10.30; calling at and returning to Woolloomooloo at 11.15, 6.30. Saturdays and Sundays, 2.30, returning to Circular Quay at 5.30. Fares, 1s.; children, 6d.

BRIGHTON (MANLY BEACH) Steamers.—VICTORIA or PHANTOM will leave Phœnix Wharf and Woolloomooloo, at constant intervals, during GOOD FRIDAY, from half-past 10 to 3. Fares, 2s. 6d. return ticket; children, 1s. 6d.

STEAM to MANLY BEACH.—TO-MORROW, Friday, commodious steamers will leave the Phœnix Wharf at 10, 10.30, and 11 a.m., and at 2.30, 3, and 4.30 p.m., returning at constant intervals throughout the day.

Return tickets, 2s. 6d.; children, 1s. 6d.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—The H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s powerful steamship WILLIAMS, Captain HARDINGE, will run between SYDNEY and MANLY BEACH on EASTER MONDAY next. Full particulars of time of departure will appear to-morrow. Fares, moderate.

P. J. COHEN, Manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.
A Band will be in attendance.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS—EMU, PELICAN, and BLACK SWAN STEAMERS DAILY.

From Parramatta, at 8, and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.
From Sydney, at 9 a.m., and 1.15 and 4 p.m.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Sydney, at 9 a.m.
From Parramatta, at 4 p.m.

FARES.

Cabin, return tickets, 4s.; steerage, 2s. 6d.
Ditto single fare, 2s. 6d.; ditto, 1s. 6d.
No charge for omnibus. Refreshments to be had on board, Phœnix Wharf, 28th January.
N.B The cost of travelling by these steamers is little more than ONE-HALF of that by Railway (and omnibus).

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMPACKETS TO
CLYDE RIVER, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock.
WOLLONGONG, THIS DAY, at 10 a.m. and 11 p.m.
KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN, THIS NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.
PORT MACQUARIE, TO-MORROW, at 8 a.m.
MERIMBULA and ULLADULLA, on SATURDAY, at 12 (noon).

EXCURSION STEAMER to WOLLONGONG, KIAMA, and SHOALHAVEN.—THIS NIGHT, at 11 o'clock; returning on Monday.

Return tickets at single fares.
Phœnix Wharf.

STEAM to MERIMBULA in 18 hours.—The steamship HUNTER, on SATURDAY, at noon, conveying passengers to Merimbula, the nearest port to the Kiandra Diggings. Fares, 35s.

WOLLONGONG.—The steamer RAPID will leave the Bethel Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, for the above port on FRIDAY NIGHT, at 11 o'clock, returning next day. She will also call every TUESDAY EVENING on her way from Kiama, leaving for Sydney at 5 p.m. Cabin passage, 5s.; butter, per cask, 2s.; grain, per bushel, 3d.; calves and pigs, 2s. each; back freight, 8s. per ton.

A. A. DUNNICLIFF, agent.

RAPID, STEAMER, TO
KIAMA, MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, at 9 p.m.
SHELLHARBOUR direct, every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 9 p.m.
All freights must be paid in Sydney.
A. A. DUNNICLIFF, agent.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
MELBOURNE, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—CITY OF SYDNEY, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.
There will be no steamer to Melbourne on Tuesday next.
HUNTER RIVER.—ILLALONG, TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, at 11.
CLARENCE TOWN.—————, MONDAY, 16th April, at 11 p.m.
BRISBANE and IPSWICH.—CLARENCE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 10.
WIDE BAY.—WARATAH, TUESDAY, 10th April, at 10 p.m.
PORT CURTIS and ROCKHAMPTON direct.—EAGLE, THURSDAY, 19th April, at 6 p.m.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—The CITY OF NEWCASTLE, TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.

P. J. COHEN, Manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

### SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—H. R. N. S. N. Co.—FRIDAY and MONDAY being holidays, no goods will be received or delivered at this Wharf. All goods intended for shipment per CITY OF NEWCASTLE must be sent down THIS DAY, Thursday, before 6 p.m.

P. J. COHEN, Manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

SNOWY RIVER GOLD-FIELDS.—It has been arranged for the A. S. N. Company's Melbourne STEAMERS to CALL at EDEN, Twofold Bay, going and returning during this month, to land passengers only.

The first steamer from Sydney will be the CITY OF SYDNEY, on SATURDAY, at 3 p.m.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, 4th April.

STEAM from TWOFOLD BAY to SYDNEY.—The TASMANIA will call at EDEN on her passage from Hobart Town, on or about SATURDAY, 14th instant.

For freight or passage apply to GEORGE BARCLAY, Eden.

FOR THE MORUYA RIVER.—The schooner ORIENT, STEPHENS, master, sails on SATURDAY next.

For freight or passage, apply to H. CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

FOR the MORUYA RIVER.—The schooner WOODPECKER, BREWER, master, sails on SATURDAY next.

For freight or passage, apply to H. CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

FOR PORT STEPHENS.—The schooner GAZELLE, on SATURDAY.
BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

THE ONLY VESSEL for LISMORE, Richmond River.—The schooner LOUISA MARIA will receive cargo THIS DAY, at the Market Wharf, and sail the first fair wind.

For freight or passage apply to Captain SEWELL, on board.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The ketch ESTHER, ROBERTS, master, sails on SATURDAY next.

For freight or passage, apply to H. CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

WINGHAM, MANNING RIVER.—The schooner JESSIE, now receiving cargo.
JAMES COX and CO., Baltic Wharf.

RAVEN, FOR BRISBANE.—☞ Shippers are requested to pass entries and forward bills of lading for signature, as she will positively clear at the Customs THIS DAY, and sail TO-MORROW.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR TWOFOLD BAY.—The clipper schooner ELLEN will sail THIS DAY, at 2 p.m.

For freight or passage apply on board, Commercial Wharf.

FOR TWOFOLD BAY.—The clipper schooner ELLEN, will sail WEDNESDAY EVENING, 4th instant.

For freight or passage apply on board, at Commercial Wharf.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The schooner CALEDONIER sails on SATURDAY.

Apply on board, at Macnamara's Wharf; to WILLIAM WRIGHT, 28, Bathurst-street; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—Regular line of traders from the Commercial Wharf.
The MARY AND ROSE, Captain WILLIAMS
The NATIVE LASS, Captain STAFFORD.
Both loading at the Commercial Wharf, and will sail in a few days.

For freight or passage apply to the Captains, on board; or to ANDERSON, CAMPBELL, and CO., Sussex-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The regular-trader WANDERER, SMITH, master, is now receiving cargo at the Victoria Wharf, and will meet with the usual quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to HENRY CLARKE, at the wharf; or to MOLLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

BRIG SCOTIA, for MELBOURNE.—First vessel. Room for twenty tons light freight only.
Apply to Captain BLACKLOCK, on board; or to HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

FOR ADELAIDE.—First vessel. Under charter to sail immediately.—The powerful first-class brig [illegible] room for 25 tons freight, if engaged at once.

For freight or passage apply on board, at Market Wharf; or to HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-st.

FOR ADELAIDE.—The clipper schooner DON JUAN, DARBY, master, having two-thirds of her cargo on board, will be despatched immediately.

For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR ADELAIDE.—The regular-trader KESTREL, SMITH master, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be despatched one week after arrival.

For freight or passage, apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf, or to MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—☞ The favourite clipper barque BREDALBANE, J. BARROW, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged will meet with her usual despatch.

For freight or passage, having unrivalled accommodation, apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FIRST VESSEL FOR PORT DE FRANCE.—The A1 brig SPEC, EADY, master, will positively sail on THURSDAY MORNING, 5th instant.

For passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, New Caledonia.—The brig CAROLINE, ADDAMS, master, will sail for the above in a few days.

For freight or passage apply to D. N. JOUBERT, Corporation Wharf, Erskine-street.

FOR VALPARAISO direct.—To sail on the 7th instant, the first class clipper barque VISIR, Captain LOTELIER. Has accommodation for a few cabin and intermediate passengers.

For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO., 203, George-street North.

FOR HONGKONG direct, with despatch.—The new and elegant clipper ship ANNIE BOWEN, having been unavoidably detained, will sail on or about the 10th instant.

For freight, charter, or passage apply to the American Consul, Macquarrie-place; or to the Captain, on board, at Moore's Wharf.

FOR HONGKONG.—The fine American clipper ship FRANCIS P. SAGE, 1424 tons, Captain INGERSOLL, daily expected, will have quick despatch.

For freight or passage apply to A. TANGE and CO., Wynyard-square.

SHIP STAR OF PEACE, for LONDON.—Passengers are requested to pay the balance of their passage moneys on or before noon, on SATURDAY, the 7th instant. MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

TO INTERMEDIATE and STEERAGE PASSENGERS for LONDON.—The STAR OF PEACE offers splendid accommodation for the above.

Apply to Captain JAMSON on board, at Circular Quay, or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

FIRST SHIP for LONDON.—To INTERMEDIATE PASSENGERS.—The ALOE can accommodate a few more of the above, if arranged for at once.

Apply to Captain FERGUSON, on board, Circular Quay; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 273, George-street.

FOR LONDON direct.—The splendid Aberdeen clipper ship STAR OF PEACE, 1113 tons register, JOHN JAMSON commander, will sail on the 10th April. Shippers are requested to complete their engagements before the above date.

For freight or passage apply to Captain JAMSON, on board, at Circular Quay; or MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS, from MELBOURNE to LONDON.—To sail on the 7th instant, the magnificent A1 frigate-built ship PRINCE OF WALES, 2000 tons, J. WATSON, commander.

The accommodation in this ship for each class of passengers is very superior. A ladies' boudoir is provided for first cabin passengers. An experienced surgeon will accompany the ship. This ship is also provided with large ports fore and aft, thus securing a complete system of ventilation.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First cabin... | ... ... | £65 0 0 to £85 0 0 |
| Second cabin | ... ... | 35 0 0 |
| Including steward's attendance. | | |
| Third cabin | ... ... | £18 10 0 to £25 0 0 |
| Including passage by steamer to Melbourne. | | |

J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

SHIP ALOE, for LONDON.—All parties having CLAIMS or ACCOUNTS against the above vessel will be pleased to furnish them in duplicate, by noon, on SATURDAY, the 7th instant, to the undersigned.

☞Passengers are requested to pay their balances, and shippers to send in bills of lading for signature, immediately.

BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 273, George street.

### SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIP OSCAR, from NEW YORK.—Consignees of goods by the above named vessel are requested to take notice that the discharge of her cargo will proceed from 6 o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock in the evening, of each working day.

FLOWER, SALTING, and CO., Agents.

BANQUE VISIR, for VALPARAISO.—All Accounts against the above vessel must be rendered in duplicate at the office of the undersigned on or before the 7th instant, or they will not be paid. LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO., 203, George-street North.

BREADALBANE, from AUCKLAND.—Consignees are requested to pass entries at once for Patent Slip Wharf, and to produce their bills of lading to the undersigned for orders for delivery. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., agents, Lloyd's-chambers.

WANTED to CHARTER, a VESSEL, about 600 tons, for cargo hence to Shanghae. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

STEAM DREDGE FOR SALE.—A Steam Dredge, one hundred tons, ten horse power, four feet draught of water, to be SOLD. For further particulars apply to the Manager to the South Australian Company, Adelaide, South Australia.

TO SHIPPERS FOR NEW ZEALAND.—For SALE, One Thousand and Fifty (1050) very superior MAIDEN EWES, 2 to 4 years old—a splendid lot for shipment, and now close to town. For particulars apply to JARRWOOTER, stock and station agent, Squatters' Exchange, George-street.

A. COAL.—For SALE, a CARGO, now in harbour. MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

NEWCASTLE COAL AND COPPER COMPANY.—Notice.—Mr. J. C. DIBBS has been appointed Agent for the sale of this Company's Coals, in Sydney. 2nd April, 1860. JOHN P. PERRY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Bethel Union will be held at the School of Arts, THIS DAY, the 5th instant, at 7.30 p.m., at which his Excellency the Governor-General will preside. The Rev. Dr. Mackay, Rev. W. Cuthbertson, and several of the most influential gentlemen, are expected to support the resolutions. Captains, officers of vessels, and seamen, are especially requested to attend. RICHARD SADLEIR, honorary secretary.

CONGREGATIONAL SABBATH SCHOOL, ARNCLIFFE, twenty minutes' walk from the Dam, Cook's River.—A TEA MEETING will be held in connection with the above School, on GOOD FRIDAY, at half-past 3 o'clock. After which Addresses will be delivered by the Revs. S. C. Kent and W. Slatyer, Messrs. Griffiths, Kirby, Thane, and others. Tickets, 1s. 6d each, may be obtained of G. TURNER, at Mr. Webber's, Newtown; or any of the friends connected with the school. Omnibuses will leave the White Horse, Newtown, at 2 o'clock precisely.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Phillip-street.—Special Services on SABBATH next, April 8th. In the morning, at 11 o'clock, the Rev. Mr. ROBINSON: in the evening, at 7 o'clock, the Rev. S. C. KENT. Collections will be taken towards defraying the expenses of a minister from Scotland after each service. The friends of the United Presbyterian cause are earnestly invited to shew their sympathy on this occasion.

JAMES THOMPSON.—CREDITORS of JAMES THOMPSON, stevedore and publican, are requested to meet at the stores of D. Cooper and Co., on THURSDAY MORNING, 10 o'clock.

TO THE MASTER BAKERS of SYDNEY and SUBURBS.—The Adjourned MEETING, concerning the Weekly Payments for Bread, is further POSTPONED, through the inclemency of the weather, until WEDNESDAY, 11th day of April, at 3 o'clock.

The Master Bakers of Sydney and suburbs number fifty-one or two; forty-five have signed the resolutions, the remaining six or seven will please to do so on or before the day of meeting.

It is particularly requested that the whole of the Master Bakers do attend to determine upon the day to commence the weekly system.

WATER SUPPLY.—A PUBLIC MEETING of the large consumers of water will be held in the London Tavern, George-street, THIS DAY, 5th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of taking steps to petition the Legislative Assembly against the exorbitant charge made by the Municipal Council. A full meeting is expected.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Clarence and Richmond River Steam Navigation Company will be held at the Company's office, Flour Company's Wharf, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of April next, at 11 o'clock forenoon, for the purpose of electing two directors, in terms of the deed of settlement. By order of the Board,

GEORGE MURRAY, secretary.

Sydney, 22nd March, 1860.

By the 18th clause of the Deed of Settlement, proprietors becoming candidates for the office of director are required to give 10 days' notice thereof in writing, to the Board of Directors, to be left with the Secretary at the Company's Office.

VICTORIA CLUB.—NOTICE, a BALLOTING MEETING will be held THIS DAY, the 5th instant, from 12 to 3 o'clock p.m. By order of the Committee W. H. CATLETT, Secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the Seventeenth Half-Yearly GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the New South Wales Marine Assurance Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, in the Company's Office, George-street, Sydney, to receive the report of the Directors for the half-year ended the 31st March last, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in terms of the deed of settlement. By order of the Board,

ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY.—Members are requested to assemble at St. Mary's Seminary, THIS EVENING, at 6.30 precisely.

J. WHITE, } Hon.
R. J. SHERIDAN, } Secretaries.

NOTICE.—A Special General MEETING of the United Journeymen Bakers of Sydney will be held at Mr. Love's, Kangaroo Hotel, corner of Bathurst and George-street, on SATURDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing six months; also for the enrolment of new Members. By order of the Committee,

G. B. FRANKS, Chairman.

UNION CLUB.—The Annual General MEETING of Members will be held THIS DAY, at 2 p.m. By order of the Committee, M. D. WOODHOUSE.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—FRIDAY, the 6th instant, being GOOD FRIDAY, this Bank will be CLOSED. Bills for discount will be received till 1 o'clock on THURSDAY (this day). R. WOODHOUSE, secretary. Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, 5th April.

NEW SOUTH WALES ALLIANCE for the Suppression of Intemperance.—A PUBLIC MEETING in advocacy of the claim of Total Abstinence, will be held in the Hall of Temperance, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, Rev. Dr. FULLERTON in the chair. Messrs. Griffiths, Potter, Jones, and several gentlemen will address the meeting.

J. H. MORRISON, } Hon.
G. J. CROUCH. } Secretaries.

ST. LEONARDS, NORTH SHORE.—The Committee on Municipality Petition MEET at Philo's Hotel at 8 p.m. THIS DAY. W. W. BURTON, Chairman.

TEA MEETING, in behalf of the Primitive Methodist Sabbath School, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, GOOD FRIDAY. Tea to commence at half-past five o'clock. After tea a PUBLIC MEETING will be held, addressed by ministers and teachers. Pieces recited by the children. Tickets 1s. 6d. each, may be had of the teachers, or at the door.

MOUNT CARMEL CHURCH, WATERLOO ESTATE.—It is anticipated that the SOIREE MUSICALE about to be given in St. Benedict's Schoolroom on EASTER MONDAY EVENING, in aid of the above Church, will come off with unusual splendour. The pieces for the occasion are of a very select order. A great many reverend gentlemen have expressed their intention of being present.

WESLEYAN BAZAAR.—A Grand Bazaar will be held, D.V., in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, Sydney, in aid of the funds of the New Wesleyan Chapel, Newtown, on MONDAY and TUESDAY next, 9th and 10th April. A great variety of useful, fancy, and ornamental articles, children's clothing, dresses, &c., &c., will be exhibited for sale.

Also, Chinese ornaments, in endless variety, native curiosities from the Fiji and Friendly Islands, too numerous to particularise, at low prices, so that all purchasers will have value for their money.

The committee thank the numerous contributors to the Bazaar and trust the public will appreciate their labours.

The Bazaar will open at 11 a.m., on MONDAY. A band will be in attendance. Admission—adults 1s., youths 6d., children under 5 years in charge of parents or friends free.

Mr. JAMES ROBERTS, secretary.
Rev. S. RABONE, treasurer.

WASTE PAPER for SALE. Apply to Mr. GREEN, HERALD Office.

### PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR

FRANK RILEY, from County Armagh, Ireland, arrived in New South Wales in 1854. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received at ROBERT PEARSON'S, White Swan Inn, George-street North.

JAMES IVES.—A LETTER for you at the Sussex Arms, Paddington.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Lessee and Acting Manager, Mr. SAMUEL COLVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 5th,

A Grand fashionable night, when by special request, and for most positively the last time here, will be presented Shakspeare's great Comedy of

AS YOU LIKE IT,

in which MISS MARY PROVOST, Miss Morgan, Mesdames Crosby and Jones, Messrs. Fitzgerald, Rayner, Stephens, W. M. Brown, (his first appearance in Sydney), Burford, Howson, Welsh &c., &c., will appear. To conclude with

POOR PILLICODY,

Pillicody ... ... ... Mr. W. M. BROWN.

A Great Bill for SATURDAY EVENING, Easter Monday, and for the Holidays. The Dramatic, Romantic, Fairy Spectacle of the

SPIRIT OF THE WATERS AND GNOME KING,

with entirely new effects in every particular.

DANCING ACADEMY, 147, Pitt-street North.—Mr. F. B. NEEDS begs to announce that a QUADRILLE PARTY will take place at his Academy, on EASTER MONDAY. Admission by tickets only.

EASTER ANNUAL BALL.—Mr. W. CLARK begs to announce that his Grand Annual Ball will take place on MONDAY, April 9th, at his Academy, 75, William-street. For tickets apply to Mr. W. CLARK.

MR. J. CLARK'S DRESS QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY, at his spacious Rooms, Elizabeth-street North.—Herr Elam's full Band—THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock p.m. Admission by tickets only.

AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION BOAT CLUB.—Woolloomooloo Bay Regatta, MONDAY, 9th April.

1st Race.—To start at half-past 10. Entrance, 7s. 6d. For all members of the club, in skiffs rowing a pair of sculls. Prize, a silver cup, value £5. Course, from the flagship round Fort Denison and back to Club Wharf.

2nd Race.—To start at 11 o'clock. Entrance, £1 1s. For all gigs rowing four oars, with coxswain, to be pulled by gentlemen in public, professional, or mercantile offices. Prize, a set of four silver sculls. Course, from flagship round boat and buoy moored off Neutral Bay, back to flagship.

3rd Race.—To start at half-past 11 o'clock. Entrance, 5s. For all youths under 18, in skiffs, rowing a pair of oars, with coxswain. Prize, two of the A. S. S. silver medals, and the winners to be deemed honorary members until the next monthly regatta. Course same as No. 1.

4th Race.—To start at 12 o'clock. Entrance, 5s. For all skiffs and boats classed as such, under canvas, such boats being the property of the club or of members of the club. Prize, two silver club medals. Course, from the flagship round Shark Island, thence round a boat moored at the head of Woolloomooloo Bay, back to the flagship.

5th Race.—To start at half-past 12. Entrance, 10s. 6d. For all boats not exceeding 21 feet overall. Prize, a handsome claret jug. Course, from flagship round Shark Island, back to flagship, thence round Fort Denison, back to flagship.

6th Race.—To start at 1 o'clock. Entrance, £1 1s. For all yachts carrying fore and aft canvass. Only prize, a silver cup. Course, from flagship round the floating light ship, back, round flagship, thence round Shark island, back to flagship.

7th Race.—To start at half-past 2; entrance 10s. For all gigs rowing four oars, with coxswain, pulled by youths not exceeding eighteen years, being engaged in offices, schools, or the universities. Prize—the freedom of the club for three months. Course same as No. 2.

8th Race.—To start at 3 o'clock; entrance 5s. For all youths not exceeding fifteen years, in dingys not more than 12 feet from the keel. Prize, £2. Course same as No. 1.

9th Race.—To start at half-past 3; entrance 10s. For all skiffs rowing a pair of oars, with coxswain, pulled by gentlemen engaged in public, professional or mercantile offices. Prize, a pair of silver sculls, value £5. Course same as Number 2.

10th.—Tournament, for members of the club. Prize, the club medal.

11th Race.—To start at 4 o'clock; entrance 10s. For all skiffs rowing a pair of oars, pulled by members of the club. Prize, two silver card cases, value £5. Course same as Nos. 4 and 7.

12th.—Gig and Dingy [illegible]

The splendid barque [illegible] has, by the kindness of the owners, been placed at the service of the committee, and by permission of Captain Lovell and the officers of the Royal Artillery, their splendid band will, during the day, play a variety of popular airs. Refreshments can be obtained on board the flag ship.

P. R. HOLDSWORTH.

A. S. B. C. REGATTA, EASTER MONDAY.—The following races are open to all parties, viz:—Nos. 2, 5, 6, 7, and 8. P. R. HOLDSWORTH, manager.

MANLY BEACH REGATTA—EASTER MONDAY. ENTRANCES will be received until SATURDAY EVENING, from 7 to 10 p.m., at Mr. BEN. PALMER'S, Pitt-st. The Yacht Club Rules will be strictly enforced.

MANLY BEACH FESTIVITIES!!!—All sorts of Manly SPORTS during the Holidays, say—
Quoits, Cricket, German Tactics
Horse Racing, Donkeys, Russian Skittles
The Maze, Billiards, and, though last, not least,
The Amateur BOAT RACE, for a silver cup, or £10 10s. cash; second prize, £3 3s.

EASTER FESTIVITIES AT MANLY BEACH.—Amateur Regatta, MONDAY, the 9th April, For gentlemen amateurs only, pulling a pair of oars in watermen's skiffs (or skiffs classed as such) similar to those used at the last Anniversary.

First prize, £10 10s. cash, or a Silver Cup.
Second ditto, £3 3s. cash.
Entrances One Guinea. To start from a boat moored off the Pier, at 2 o'clock. Several scratch races to follow.

J. T. GROCOTT.

EASTER HOLIDAYS at MANLY.—The usual provision will be made by Mr. GROCOTT on GOOD FRIDAY, EASTER MONDAY and following days. A capital dinner for 2s. 6d. Extra steamers. Fireworks at 7 p.m.

MANLY BEACH.—EASTER HOLIDAYS.—GOOD FRIDAY.—SATURDAY, SUNDAY, and MONDAY.—The Proprietor of the New Brighton Hotel begs to inform visitors that he will provide luncheons for the million, charges 1s. 6d. per head. Ham sandwiches, 6d. each. Refreshments of all kinds at Sydney prices; and he pledges himself to continue his unwearied exertions to guarantee satisfaction to all. Music, dancing, donkey riding, and sports of all kinds. GEORGE BIRCH, proprietor, Brighton Hotel.

MANLY BEACH.—Easter Holidays.—Cold luncheons will be provided for an unlimited number, in the saloon adjoining the Steyne Hotel, at 1s. 6d. each. R. CHALK.

STEYNE HOTEL, MANLY BEACH.—Cold luncheons during the holidays, 1s. 6d. each. R. CHALK.

MANLY BEACH, STEYNE HOTEL facing the ocean. An ordinary in the public dining-room daily. Private parties accommodated with dinners, R. CHALK.

GOOD FRIDAY.—SIR JOSEPH BANKS HOTEL.—So many enquiries have been made, that the undersigned deems it necessary publicly to announce that this establishment will be open on FRIDAY next (Good Friday).

W. BEAUMONT.

GOOD FRIDAY.—SIR JOSEPH BANKS HOTEL, Zoological Gardens, Botany.—The undersigned will be happy to see and receive the patrons of the establishment on FRIDAY next.

W. BEAUMONT.

EASTER MONDAY.—SIR JOSEPH BANKS HOTEL, BOTANY.—Dinner will be served at a GENERAL TABLE at 2 o'clock.

OMNIBUSES for BOTANY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS will leave the corner of George and King streets, at 10 o'clock, half-past 10, 11 o'clock, and half-past 11 o'clock. HOWARD and MOORE, proprietors.

NEW SOUTH WALES ALLIANCE, for the Suppression of Intemperance.—A Grand Temperance PICNIC to MIDDLE HARBOUR, on EASTER MONDAY. Particulars in to-morrow's paper.

J. H. MORRISON, } Hon.
G. J. CROUCH, } Secretaries.

SNOWY RIVER GOLD FIELDS.—There is now to be seen at J. HOLMAN'S, White Horse Tavern, two beautiful NUGGETS—one weighing 12½ ounces, and the other is 60 ounces—the produce of the Snowy River.

BALMAIN MUNICIPALITY.—The official state of the POLL will be declared THIS DAY, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Polling Booth. J. SHOOBERT, Returning Officer. April 6th.

TO BUILDERS.—Separate TENDERS are invited for building two HOUSES in Sussex-street. For particulars apply to Mr. JAMES BARNET, Glebe Road. Tenders to be sent in on WEDNESDAY, April 18th. The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted.

E. CURTIS, Paperhanger, Painter, &c. 340, George-street. Oils, paints, &c., ON SALE.

EDWARD MYERS, Criterion Chambers, King and Castlereagh streets, Sydney.

G. R. DIBBS, Newcastle, Custom-house and General Commission Agent.

MOSS, Importer of Pianofortes, Harmoniums, New Music, by monthly shipments. 27, Munter-street.

MR. W. ANDERSON, F.R.C.S., Surgeon, author of "Diseases of Pregnancy," "Nervous Affections," &c., may be consulted on diseases of women and children, and nervous affections, from 1 to 3. 211, Macquarie-street.

MR. YATES, Attorney and Solicitor, having returned from Mudgee, has RESUMED his former residence, No. 201, York-street, opposite to the Police Court.

MR THOMAS RICE, Butcher, of Pitt-street, begs to return thanks to a certain portion of the Hebrew community, for their kind patronage during his cutting of Kosher meat, and at the same time begs publicly to state that his time has not expired, but has resigned entirely at his own option; and he further reminds those families who are not so particular as regards Kosher, that he will be happy still to supply them with the primest of Joints, at much reduced prices.

NEW LAND SALE ROOMS, 423, George-street.—T. W. BOWDEN has several Properties for PRIVATE SALE in town and country, varying from £250 to £5000.

TO FOREIGNERS.—Certificates of Naturalisation procured, charge reasonable. C. H. LONG, 19, Hunter-street.

THOMAS ALLEN, Coal and Wood Depot, foot of Market-street.—Coal, charcoal; and firewood cut to any lengths. Orders by post punctually attended to. Albion Wharf.

VACCINATION daily, at C. W. HORNER'S, late J. C. Horner's, 56, William-street, Woolloomooloo.

WRITING TAUGHT (both sexes) at Professor NELSON'S Writing Academy, No. 42, Hunter-st.

W. J. JOHNSON and CO., Importers of Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Music. Pianofortes for sale and hire, by Collard, Broadwood, Kirkman, Cadby, Nutting, &c. Pianofortes exchanged, repaired, tuned, and removed by covered vans. MUSIC—an extensive stock in every variety. Catalogues and music forwarded by post. 172, Pitt-street.

NOTICE.—W. E. and A. S. KING, Stock and Station Agents, and Salesmen of Fat Sheep and Cattle. Kirk's Bazaar, Bourke-street.

GENERAL AGENCY.—The undersigned are prepared to undertake the Importing of STOCK, executing of INDENTS, &c., on the most favourable terms, through their London agent, Mr. J. H. Scott Durbin, a gentleman of 20 years' experience in these colonies. RAYMOND and CO., Treasury-buildings.

GLENMORE WOOL-WASHING ESTABLISHMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to receive wool in the grease, either to hand-wash or scour. Wool classed and repacked for shipment. RAYMOND and CO., Glenmore; or Treasury-buildings, George-street.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—FRIDAY, the 6th April, being Good Friday, and a close holiday, the Board of Directors will meet on THURSDAY, the 5th, at noon, for discounts.

A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.
Sydney, 3rd April.

MR.

ST. MARK'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, MACQUARIE-FIELDS, NEAR LIVERPOOL.
"FIDE ET OPERA."
Visitors.
Rev. JOHN WOOLLEY, D.C.L.,
Principal of Sydney University, late Fellow of University College, Oxford.
MORRIS BIRKBECK PELL, Esq., B.A.,
Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the University of Sydney, late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.
Principal,
Rev. GEORGE FAIRFOWL M'ARTHUR.
The entire management and discipline of the school are under the immediate personal direction of the Principal, who is assisted in every branch by an ample staff of resident and non-resident masters.
SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION INCLUDED IN THE FEES.
1. Classics — Latin and Greek
2. Mathematics
3. English Language
4. French Language
5. German Language
6 Biblical Literature and Divinity
7. History, Ancient and Modern
8. Geography, Ancient and Modern
9. Natural Sciences
10. Experimental Sciences
11. Choral Singing.
SCALE OF FEES.
All Fees must be paid Quarterly, in advance.
Admission Fee, £5.
For one pupil ... ... ... ...£20 per annum.
For two pupils (being brothers) each ... 60 "
For three or more pupils (being brothers) each ... ... ... ... ... 55 "
The above fees are exclusive of any charge which may arise during residence for medical advice or medicines.
Books and stationery are supplied, and will be charged for at the lowest prices for which they can be obtained.
EXTRA SUBJECTS (optional) INVOLVING EXTRA FEES.
1. Music—Pianoforte ... ...£4 4 0 per quarter.
2. Drawing ... ... ... ... 2 2 0 "
3. Dancing or Drill ... ... ... 1 5 0 "
In reference to the above extra subjects, the Principal will gladly afford every facility to those pupils who may desire to take lessons; but they must be so arranged as not to interrupt the ordinary course as provided for in the time table.
REQUIREMENTS.
Each pupil must bring with him two white counterpanes, three pairs sheets, three pillow cases, two pairs of blankets, one pillow, six towels, together with an ample supply of such clothing as will enable him at all times to maintain his appearance as a young gentleman.
Each article of clothing and bedding MUST BE CLEARLY MARKED WITH THE PUPIL'S NAME IN FULL.
VACATIONS.
Midsummer ... ... Five weeks.
Easter ... ... One week.
Midwinter ... ... Four weeks.
Michaelmas ... ... One week.
As a rule, no pupil will be allowed to leave school during the usual terms—the vacations afford every reasonable opportunity for family reunions, and any interruptions beyond these cannot be permitted.
RESIDENCE DURING VACATIONS.
In the event of any pupil desiring, either for convenience or improvement, to remain in residence during a long vacation, such privilege will be conceded; every encouragement shall be given, and the constant attendance of a resident tutor shall be made available; but, at such times, no studies will be exacted. For this advantage, an extra charge of Ten Pounds, for each vacation passed in residence, will be made.
ADMISSION.
Applications to be made to the Rev. GEORGE F. M'ARTHUR, Macquarie Fields, near Liverpool.

ST. MARK'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Macquarie Fields, Liverpool.—Christmas Examination, 1859.
EXAMINERS:
CLASSICS—The Rev. J. Woolley, D.C.L., Principal of Sydney University.
MATHEMATICS—Morris B. Pell, Esq., B.A., Professor of Mathematics, University of Sydney.
MODERN LANGUAGES—The Rev. Henry J. Hose, M.A., Warden of St. Paul's College.
DIVINITY—The Rev. Canon Allwood, B.A., Incumbent of St. James' Church, Sydney.
EXAMINERS' REPORTS.
CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENTS.
University of Sydney, December 24th, 1859.
We have examined the classes of the St. Mark's Collegiate School, Macquarie Fields, in Classical Literature, Grammar and Composition, and in Euclid and Algebra. The examination was conducted both by papers and viva voce.
In CLASSICS the result of the examination was, especially in reference to the Fifth Form, very satisfactory. The style of translation into English is accurate and tasteful. It is obvious that the pupils are accustomed to a careful analysis, and taught distinctly to appreciate the value of each word in a sentence. This habit is most valuable, not only for training sound scholars, but as a mental discipline. The composition papers do not quite reach the standard of the general performance. This is a defect common to all schools in the colony, and arises entirely from the circumstances of the case; it can be remedied only by degrees, and by patient perseverance in the course at present adopted.
In MATHEMATICS the knowledge of the pupils is generally satisfactory; they seem to have a sound knowledge of Algebra as far as they have advanced in that subject, and the written answers to questions in Euclid bear evidence of careful preparation. The performance of the boys, viva voce, was not so good as we had expected; but their written answers fully convinced us that their failure in this respect was owing more to the novelty of this mode of examination, and to their want of practice in expressing themselves readily, and in self-possession, than to deficiency in knowledge.
We have enjoyed an opportunity of viewing all the arrangements, and of forming an opinion as to the general system of the school, and our judgment is exceedingly favourable. The appearance and demeanour of the boys is quite worthy of an English grammar school. The discipline and system seem to be admirably adapted for reproducing in the colony a faithful image of that admirable moral, mental, and bodily education to which England owes so much of her greatness. We ought not to forget a very satisfactory feature of the St. Mark's school—the PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT—which is excellently conducted by Mr. Dalmas—bids fair to provide the great desideratum of grammar schools—a perpetual succession of pupils duly trained for the senior department.
(Signed) JOHN WOOLLEY, D.C.L.
M. B. PELL, B.A.
MODERN DEPARTMENT.
St. Paul's College, Sydney, December 26th, 1859.
At the request of the Principal, I have examined the pupils of St. Mark's Collegiate School in French and German. Over and above the pleasure I always derive from seeing the modern languages taught in our schools here, I was much gratified at the way in which the boys acquitted themselves during the examination, showing (and in their paper work especially) that they had not been taught in vain.
In both French and German the pupils seem well versed in the grammar; but I think they are weak in pronunciation, and in French pronunciation more than in German. The Principal will not mind my suggesting that once a week, at least, they write from dictation in each language, and commit at the same time a portion of prose to memory. Besides the improvement they will hereby gain in pronunciation, their vocabulary in the two languages will be increased.
I cannot conclude this report without expressing my very sincere wishes that this school may continue to succeed as it has done hitherto, and that if on another occasion I am honoured with an invitation to examine I may meet with twice the number of pupils whereupon to operate.
(Signed) HENRY J. HOSE, M.A.
DIVINITY DEPARTMENT.
Liverpool, December 13th, 1859.
I have examined the Divinity papers, and think those marked highest to be very satisfactory; the others show considerable acquaintance with the sacred subjects on which they treat.
I have had very great satisfaction in perusing them, and congratulate the Principal very sincerely on the success which appears to be attending his efforts to lay deeply and firmly the foundations of Christian education.
(Signed) ROBERT ALLWOOD, B.A.

LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, Surry Hills.—Mrs. FROST receives a limited number of pupils, to whom the result of much observation and practical experience enables her to impart the various branches of a sound, useful, and accomplished education, in accordance with the system prevailing at the best schools in England. 345, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

SELECT BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young LADIES, 195, Macquarie-street North, opposite the Domain Gate, Sydney. Mrs. TAIT has vacancies for two resident PUPILS. Her system includes a thorough English education, the modern languages and sciences, and all other accomplishments.

CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Cleveland House, Cleveland Paddocks.—Mr. KEAN begs to announce that the EASTER HOLIDAYS begin on Good Friday. School duties RECOMMENCE (D.V.) THURSDAY, 12th instant. Vacancies for a few boarders and day-pupils.

GARNERVILLE HOUSE, UPPER PADDINGTON. Miss GLOSTER has VACANCIES for a few Boarders and Day Pupils. Her system includes all branches of a sound English Education. Accomplishments by the first professors. Quarter commences MONDAY, 16th instant.

RICHMOND.—LADIES' SCHOOL.—Mrs. EVEREST begs to inform the inhabitants of Richmond and the surrounding district, that her school for daily pupils will open on TUESDAY, the 3rd of April. Terms to be had of Mrs. EVEREST, Richmond. Miss Everest will give lessons in music to young ladies who do not attend the school. In both cases the quarter to commence from the entrance of the pupils.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The second quarter of 1860 will commence on WEDNESDAY, April 11th. W. J. STEPHENS, Head Master.

PRIMARY CLASSICAL SCHOOL, Glebe Point.—The Easter HOLIDAYS will commence on THURSDAY, April 5th, and terminate on WEDNESDAY, April 11th. For terms, &c., apply to the Rev. J. PENDRILL, Glebe Point.

DETAILED ACCOUNT of Revenue and Expenditure of the Municipal Council of REDFERN, for quarter ending 2nd April, 1860:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dr. | REVENUE. | | |
| Balance of Loan from Bank of New South Wales to 31st December 1859 ... | | | £905 9 1 |
| Raised by assessment, under the authority of the Municipalities' Act of 1858. | | | |
| Redfern Ward... | ... £258 7 3 | | |
| Surry Hills Ward | ... 230 12 0 | | |
| Waterloo Ward | ... 153 8 11½ | | |
| Balance overdrawn | ... 31 13 11½ | | |
| | | | £674 2 2 |
| | | | £1579 11 3 |
| Cr. | EXPENDITURE. | | |
| Redfern Ward:— | | | |
| George-street Improvements | | £227 19 2 | |
| Ballmaining-street ditto | ... | 207 11 2 | |
| Wells-street ditto | ... | 122 10 3 | |
| James-street ditto | ... | 42 1 2 | |
| Gravel ... | ... | 100 0 0 | |
| Damaged by floods | ... | 11 0 0 | |
| | | | £711 1 9 |
| Surry Hills Ward:— | | | |
| George-street Improvements | | £227 19 1½ | |
| Bourke-street ditto | ... | 345 9 3 | |
| Pitt-street ditto | ... | 44 10 7½ | |
| Gravel ... | ... | 11 5 10 | |
| | | | £629 4 10 |
| Waterloo Ward (Nil) | | | |
| General Expenses:— | | | |
| Assessment, serving notices, &c. | ... | £61 4 6 | |
| Advertisements | ... | 2 4 0 | |
| Election of Councillors | ... | 35 9 6 | |
| Fuel and light... | ... | 0 9 0 | |
| Incidental expenses | ... | 0 6 9 | |
| Legal assistance | ... | 21 3 6 | |
| Office furniture | ... | 4 9 0 | |
| Rent ... ... | ... | 10 8 0 | |
| Salaries ... | ... | 58 6 8 | |
| Stationery and printing | ... | 22 13 4 | |
| Tools and repairs | ... | 22 19 5 | |
| | | | £239 4 8 |
| Total expenditure | ... | ... | £1579 11 3 |
| Balance overdrawn | ... | ... | £31 13 11½ |

THOMAS HAYES, chairman.
JAMES ALEXANDER, treasurer.
We have this day audited the above accounts, to which we have compared with the vouchers, and certify the same to be correct.
HENRY CHATTO, } Auditors.
JOHN WILLIAMSON, }
GEORGE PHILBEN, Council Clerk.
Redfern, 2nd April, 1860.

NOTICE.—Amongst the goods just re-marked for the CLEARING SALE, at CAVENDISH HOUSE, the undermentioned are worthy the immediate attention of buyers, viz.—
A lot of Norwich flounced robes, at 7s. 9d., worth 21s.
Ditto ditto new chenl lustres, 12s. 6d., worth 24s.
Ditto ditto granite stripes, 7s. 9d., worth 15s.
A miscellaneous lot of the best prints, 3s. 11d. the full dress
Autumn ribbons, a large lot, 9½d. and 1s. per yard, very cheap
Parasols, a choice lot, rich goods, at half price
Silks, a superb lot of robes, £2 10s. to £5 10s., the cheapest goods ever seen in the colonies
☞ Further particulars of other lots as they are being brought forward.
W. C. PRESTON and CO., Cavendish House, next the Commercial Bank, George-street.

COUNTRY BUYERS IN SYDNEY are reminded to make their purchases of FIRST-CLASS DRAPERY, at the CLEARING SALE, at CAVENDISH HOUSE, where they can purchase at considerably less than the usual WHOLESALE PRICES, for CASH.
W. C. PRESTON and CO., Cavendish House.
☞ Next the Commercial Bank, George-street.

SPECIAL and IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Public attention is specially directed to a shipment of really fine CONGOU TEA, just received by James Macgregor, and declared by competent judges to be the finest ever brought into New South Wales.
Though shipped to this port, it was originally selected for the English market; therefore, consumers are assured that one trial will prove the superiority of this tea to any previously introduced into the city of Sydney.
JAMES MACGREGOR, Victoria Tea and Coffee Hall, 204, Pitt-street (opposite the Theatre), Sydney.

FINEST BLACK TEA, ex Squaws.—J. CALDWELL would solicit his Friends, and all lovers of a good cup of tea, to try the above, as he believes it to be the finest in the market. He has just received a large parcel in chests and halves, of the finest numbers in the cargo.

ON SALE, by the undersigned, at greatly reduced price, a large parcel of hams and bacon, of superior quality, to close a shipment. J. CALDWELL, 276 and 278, Pitt-street, opposite ...
EX ..., from New York, and for SALE by the undersigned—
Barrett's anchor brand tobacco
Ditto crown ditto ditto
Lion ditto ditto
Dried apples
Oysters, salmon, and lobsters
Picks and axes.
DANGAR, GILCHRIST, and CO., 88, Clarence-street.

NEW SCOTCH OATMEAL, just landed, in 40-lb. bags, 10s. each. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

REAL HOBART TOWN POTATOES, splendid sample for private families. FERRIS and SON, Pitt-street.

COLONIAL SAVED.—LUCERNE SEED, of last year's growth, well cleared and free from other seeds. Purchase samples and price may be sent to the undersigned; or to Mr. C. E. JAQUES, Morpeth. FERRIS and SON, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

A DELAIDE PRIZE SEED WHEAT.—The undersigned have secured portions of the Prize Sample Seed Wheat, exhibited at the last agricultural show. On SALE at FERRIS and SON'S, Pitt-street, Sydney, near the Theatre.

SEED OATS, SEED OATS.—2000 bushels, Colonial and New Zealand, on SALE, price 4s. and 5s per bushel, full weight 40 lbs. Cape Barley, 1000 bushels, 3s. and 4s. per bushel, full weight of 50 lbs. FERRIS and SON, Pitt-street, Sydney, near the Theatre.

CIRCULAR QUAY SAW MILLS and Timber Yard.—To Architects, Contractors, Builders, Coachmakers, Cabinetmakers, Wheelwrights, &c.—A large and varied assortment of foreign and colonial TIMBER, doors, sashes, architraves, mouldings, shingles, laths, battens, and palings: French doors, blinds, &c. W. H. ROLFE.

HARDWOOD, from Brisbane Water; the largest assortment in Sydney, ROLFE, Circular Quay.

BOX PALINGS and TIMBER for PRIVATE SALE.—Superior Hobart Town Broad Box Palings and Hardwood timber for SALE, in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers. Apply to L. E. THRELKELD and CO., City Mart, 362, George-street.

TIMBER.—
At the Liverpool-street Saw Mills—
Clear pine, various thicknesses
Baltic and Oregon deals, solid and cut
Pitch pine, in logs, deals, planks, and T. and G.
T. and G. in Norway, spruce, Oregon, white, and clear
Shelving boards, planed one and two sides
Slates, and slating battens
Shingles, laths, palings, ladders, pickets, &c.
Colonial and V. D. L. hardwood
Cedar boards and logs
Rough pine boards, joists, and quartering
Wooden houses and stores
Wine and packing cases, soap and candle boxes
Skirtings, mouldings, architraves, rolls, &c.
Doors, sashes, sash doors, French lights, &c.
HENRY MOON.

ALBION WHARF.—T. ALLEN, King-street West, having taken that portion of the Albion Wharf lately in the occupation of Mr. Blaxland, would beg to remind his friends and the public in general that he will be able to supply them with the best Newcastle COAL, also Charcoal; and Firewood cut to any lengths, and at the most reasonable prices. Note the address—T. ALLEN, Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street.

200 BARRELS of superior PLASTER of PARIS, just landed. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

400 BARRELS WOULDHAM PATENT PORTLAND CEMENT. R. WYNNE.

LIME, superior quality, at reduced prices, fresh daily. E. J. BLAXLAND, Lime-street Wharf.

SMOKED TONGUES in any quantity. E. J. BLAXLAND, Lime-street Wharf, Erskine-street.

A COMPANY'S best Screened COALS and Cut-up FIREWOOD. E. J. BLAXLAND, Erskine-street.

PRIME MESS BEEF.—E. J. BLAXLAND, Lime-street Wharf, Erskine-street.

FOR SALE, superior New Zealand POTATOES; in lots to suit purchasers. BROWN and HILL, Grafton Wharf.

SUPERIOR and CHEAP CHAMPAGNES FOR SALE by LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO, 205, George-street North.

AMERICAN BUGGIES.—Just unpacked, a small invoice, with and without hoods; prices, 42 and 70 guineas. A few sets best silver-plated Tandem and Single Harness, £18 and £11 per set. Two and four-wheel Dogcarts, Carriages, Sociables, &c., new and second-hand. HOLT and ANGUS, 267 and 269, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.

# COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4.

THE Council met at twenty minutes past four o'clock.

### THE COMMISSION OF THE PEACE.

Mr. JOHNSON, in pursuance of notice, asked the Colonial Secretary, "Whether it was the intention of the present Government to take any immediate steps to revise the Commission of the Peace?"

The COLONIAL SECRETARY begged to state in reply, that it was the intention of the Government to issue a new Commission of the Peace so soon as the other important matters under the consideration of the Government would afford time to consider it.

### EXPENDITURE.

Mr JOHNSON, in pursuance of notice, asked, "Whether it is the intention of the present Government to continue to expend the public money without legal authority?"

The COLONIAL SECRETARY replied that, pending the passing of the Estimates through Parliament, the charges necessary for carrying on the public service must be defrayed. The Government was using every means for pressing on the Estimates as speedily as possible.

Mr. JOHNSON said the statement made was no answer to his question.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said he thought it was as definite an answer as the hon. member could expect. He would repeat his answer.

Mr. JOHNSON contended that the reply given was not a reply to his question.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said the hon. member had his way of putting his question—he (the Colonial Secretary) had his way of answering it. He believed that the House would say that he had answered the question put to him.

After some conversational debate, the PRESIDENT ruled that the question had been answered, and the matter dropped.

### HARGRAVE (S) v. LEAMAN.

Dr. DOUGLASS, in pursuance of notice, moved "That an address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House a copy of the proceedings in the case of Hargrave v. Leaman heard and determined by the Gosford bench and subsequently by the Sydney bench, together with all correspondence with the law officers of the Crown." He (Dr. Douglass) had no hesitation whatever in saying that the case which he thus brought under the notice of the House was one in which were involved the liberty and well-being of every subject of her Majesty in this colony. If the motion he proposed was agreed to it would at all events have the effect of deterring those in power from exercising that power to the manifest wrong of their fellow subjects. The question to be decided was whether after a man had been brought before one bench of magistrates and discharged, cleared, acquitted—cleared of the offence with which he was charged—whether such man might or should be brought again before a bench some thirty, fifty, 400, miles to answer the same charge, supported by the same evidence, which he had previously refuted? The case which had led to his motion was simple enough. A Mr. Hargrave claimed a piebald pony—he charged Leaman with having it. The case was tried by a Bench at Gosford, and the charge dismissed. Not very long afterwards the plaintiff, Hargrave, took proceedings in Sydney, and the unfortunate defendant was compelled to come to Sydney to defend himself. The Law Officers of the Crown were, he believed, asked by the Sydney Bench whether they could take a case that had been already dealt with by a Bench; and, as he was also informed, the Bench (Sydney) had been told that it was not illegal for them to take such a case—having been already dealt with—but that, if a committal ensued, the Law Officers of the Crown would not say that they would prosecute. He (Dr. Douglass) maintained that such a case as this—where a wealthy prosecutor might persecute a poor neighbour, and call upon him to defend himself, at Bench after Bench, throughout the territory—was one that called for the interference of the Legislature—and he hoped that no opposition would be offered to the production of the papers.

Dr. MACFARLANE seconded the motion for the address.

Mr. HILL begged to say a few words on this matter. It so happened that it was his (Mr. Hill's) day on the Bench. Some matters had been stated by the honorable and learned doctor, but others forgotten or omitted. Now, the facts were these. On information, a summons was issued by Mr. Warburton. When the case was called on, it was agreed to postpone it, and he (Mr. Hill) suggested a reference to the Crown Law officers as to whether the Sydney Bench could or should deal with a case which had already been before another bench. As to the same evidence, why at Brisbane Water it was very limited, but in Sydney, as the papers would shew, it was taken full; and as to the liberty of the subject, he knew that was almost as great a farce to talk about in this case as the right to the piebald ponies. A magistrate granted the warrant. That same magistrate bailed this man for £20. What did the Doctor want in this case?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that there would not be the slightest objection to produce the papers.

Mr. JOHNSON supported the motion, dwelling at some length on the great injustice of exposing any subject of her Majesty to be dragged before bench after bench on the same charge.

Dr. DOUGLASS having briefly replied,

The question was put—

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL suggested a literal party in the piebald ponies, but he believed the prosecutor's name was Hargraves.

Mr BROADHURST said that the Attorney-General did not wish to appear singular.

Motion was made, and leave given for the amendment, and the motion as amended was agreed to.

### DARLINGHURST—TARBAN CREEK.

Dr. DOUGLASS, in pursuance of notice, rose to move, "That an address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid on the table of this House all papers, documents, and minutes connected with the case of William Wallace, a declared lunatic, committed to Darlinghurst gaol in the month of February, 1859, and afterwards sent as an idiot to Tarban Creek in February, 1860." The matter to which he had now to invite the attention of the House was one which far exceeded in gravity that which they had just now been attending to. He moved for all papers connected with the case of William Wallace, a "declared lunatic"—a "declared lunatic," be it remembered, who was kept in Darlinghurst gaol for a period to which he would presently allude. The naked facts of the case were these. William Wallace was, under a warrant from the Bench of magistrates at Dungog, sent to the gaol at Darlinghurst as a lunatic in February, 1859, and he was there kept until February, 1860, and then was sent to Tarban Creek as an "idiot." The question he proposed to the House was this, whether, under any circumstances that could be imagined, they would tolerate the incarceration of any one of her Majesty's subjects, not being a criminal, but a lunatic perhaps, then to become an idiot for twelve months, in the felons' gaol of the country. In February, 1859, this unfortunate man was sent down to Sydney—a declared lunatic—where was he sent? To Darlinghurst Gaol. He (Dr. Douglass) had no hesitation in saying that the gaoler of Darlinghurst had no right whatever to receive this man. The place for him, if a lunatic, was Tarban Creek, or the Parramatta Asylum. But he was taken into Darlinghurst, and, after a time—some three months—there was a report on his case from Dr. Alleyne, and so forth. This was three months after the unfortunate man had been confined, and here was the report,—"This man was committed from the Bench at Dungog, 11th February, 1859, as an insane person. By an order of the Attorney-General,"—he believed this was Mr. Lutwyche, formerly representing a Government in this House—"by an order of the Attorney-General he (Wallace) was frequently brought under the notice of Dr. Alleyne, who wrote a report on his case on 17th May, 1859." He had intended only to read the report, but he had been reading the entry in the Asylum books. This was the report:—"After repeated examinations we have not been able to discern that he is the subject of any mental delusion, but persons of the order of mind to which this man belongs are not unfrequently subject to ungovernable fits of rage." He need go no further. Rage—why, he, Dr. Douglass got in a rage himself sometimes, and he would ask his hon. friends in any part of the House, whether he or they, every one of them, would not be exposed to incarceration three months without inquiry—nine months afterwards, and then to a sojourn in Tarban Creek if this state of proceeding was allowed to continue. He (Dr. Douglass) in his office as President of the Board of Visitors of Lunatic Asylums, was present with a respected friend, Dr. Boyd, when this unfortunate Wallace was brought into Tarban Creek. He happened to hear the answers given to the usual questions. Twelve months! he exclaimed, it cannot be; but so it was. This man had been incarcerated twelve months. As to the proceedings necessary before a person could be confined as a lunatic, no doubt it could not be without a certificate from two legally qualified medical practitioners. How these might be obtained it was not for him to say; and, when this certificate was obtained, where was it sent?—To the Judges—to a Judge; but the Judge did not see the medical certifiers—did not see the patient—they did not know whether those who certified were qualified or not. They saw names, and looked, he supposed, to a printed list before them, to see if such names were there, and then the thing went on to the Governor-General, who signed as a matter of course, and then to the Colonial Secretary, who issued his order for admission. He felt it due to the hon. gentleman who represented the Government in this House to say that when he was at the head of the Government he had given every assistance, had taken all steps he could to remedy the evils which at present existed. It was now for the Legislature to adopt such measures as on such a state of facts were evidently necessary for the protection of the liberties of the subject.

Mr. HILL said that the hon. member opposite had said not enough—or altogether too much—about the bench of magistrates at Dungog, in the remarks he had addressed to the House in support of the motion now before them for consideration. He did not think that the bench to which allusion had been made had been fairly dealt with in the hon. member's remarks. What ground was there for assuming that those magistrates had acted improperly, or otherwise than in strict accordance with the law? He would ask the hon. member to be good enough to point out what law there was by the carrying out of which any bench could possibly place a man who was a lunatic in Tarban Creek? There was no law to authorise such a mode of proceeding. The proper course to be pursued in a magisterial court in cases where lunatics, or persons of unsound mind, were brought there was to call upon those persons to find sureties that they would be of good behaviour; and in default of finding such sureties, the parties brought before the Bench were then sent to gaol. They did not know that such had not been the case in this particular instance. He had no hesitation whatever in coming to the conclusion that no Bench would ever think of sending a man to gaol like Wallace, as a dangerous lunatic. The fact was that the hon. member wanted to find fault with the present magistracy, and was therefore only too glad to throw blame upon those gentlemen of whom it was composed. This was why he was so ready to find fault with the Dungog Bench, and to argue that they had acted illegally, without even waiting to see whether his assumptions were or were not unfounded.

Dr. DOUGLASS: I rise to order. I never said a word of all this, I never argued as though it had been proved that the Dungog Bench had acted illegally.

Mr. HILL: I never said you did say this in so many words, but such was certainly the import of what you said.

Dr. DOUGLASS: I protest against your asserting that I stated that which I did not. There is all the difference in the world between Horse Chesnuts and Chesnut Horses.

The PRESIDENT requested that hon. members would be good enough to address the chair.

Mr. HILL always had very great pleasure in addressing himself to the chair, but could not help answering when he was spoken to in the manner in which he had been addressed. He did not understand being talked to as if he were a savage. (Laughter and cheers.) He thought it would have been much better if Dr. Douglass had not said so much about what had been done by the Dungog Bench in this matter, and had he not so strongly impugned the conduct of the country magistrates; assuming, as he had done, that they had in this case acted illegally, unwarrantably, and without just cause. (Hear, hear). It might turn out that this poor man was a dangerous lunatic, and that the Bench had no option but to deal with him as they had done, in order to put him where he could do no mischief either to himself or others. He had not, in his opinion, been committed as a lunatic to Darlinghurst gaol, but had in the ordinary course of things been sent there in default of finding sureties. There was a proper place at that gaol for such persons as came there for a time under these circumstances; and proper yards and necessary attendance was there provided for them. From that place, on the report of the medical officers, the party, if duly found to be of unsound mind, was then sent to Tarban Creek. He thought it much to be regretted that the hon. member should have gone out of his way to throw a slur upon the magistracy. He considered it would have been highly desirable to have avoided doing anything of that sort. How would matters be viewed elsewhere, going thus forth to the public, for the present uncontradicted; it would be thought—if the Doctor's statement of this affair was to be relied on—that any gentleman—he would go further and say any person—might be similarly sent off to gaol, and there be illegally detained in custody.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said that there was no objection on the part of the Government to the production of the papers asked for; but he must at the same time beg to state that he quite agreed with the honorable member who had just sat down in thinking it would have been much better if the honorable mover had not felt himself under the necessity of impugning the character of the Dungog Bench. The papers before him in this particular case were—1st, a letter from the Colonial Secretary to the Sheriff, calling upon that officer for his explanation of the circumstances of the case; 2nd, the Report of the Sheriff in answer thereto, enclosing also the explanation of the Principal Gaoler; 3rd, a further letter from the Principal Secretary to the Sheriff, calling for further explanation; 4th, the rejoinder of the Sheriff; 5th, another letter from his predecessor calling for still further explanation, and 6th, a letter addressed to the Sheriff by his hon. and respected friend the late Colonial Secretary, from which, when he read it, as he proposed to do, the House would see that the late Government did visit the officials concerned with censure. The letter was as follows:

"Colonial Secretary's Office,
"Sydney, 6th March, 1860.

"Sir,—I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, in further explanation of the detention of William Wallace in the gaol at Darlinghurst.

"(2) It appears that Wallace was received under a warrant from the Dungog Bench, dated the 7th of February, 1859, which you considered to be very irregular, and that you forwarded the documents relating to him to this office, in a letter, which was received on the 12th of February, and referred to the Crown Solicitor on the 14th of the same month. The Crown Solicitor reported that he had submitted the case as one within the province of the Attorney-General, and a letter was addressed to you on the subject by the secretary to the law officers, on the 20th of April, suggesting that the opinion of the medical officers of the gaol should be obtained as to the state of Wallace's mind. These gentlemen having had several opportunities of examining him, made a report on the 17th of May, in which they stated the nature of the case, but declined to certify he was insane, and this document was transmitted to you by the principal gaoler on the 20th of the same month, but having been mislaid in your office—as stated in your letter of the 10th ultimo—you obtained the same which was sent to you on the succeeding day, the 20th of June. Between this date and the 5th of January of the present year (at which time the visiting surgeons gave a certificate of his insanity, under which and other prescribed documents he has since been removed to a lunatic asylum), it does not appear that any further step was taken in the matter, either by the principal gaoler or yourself; and it is of these circumstances—that is to say, of your neglect to take any steps for the discharge or removal of Wallace, and his consequent detention during the period specified, that the Colonial Secretary considers that you have more particularly failed to afford any satisfactory explanation.

3 With reference to the fourth paragraph of your letter of the 2nd instant, in which it is stated that the removal of Wallace, after the medical officers had certified on the 4th of January last to the being of unsound mind, was not effected so soon as it would have been, owing to the law officers having advised a different course from that usually followed, I am to point out to you that the steps proper to be taken in the case of a person confined in gaol, who is certified to be of unsound mind, but not imprisoned as a dangerous lunatic, are pointed out in the fourth paragraph of the notice from this office of the 2nd of October, 1856, and that had due attention been paid to the regulations on this head, even this delay, although not of so serious a character as that before adverted to, would not have been necessary.

"4. The Colonial Secretary, therefore, feels called upon to state that in his opinion, you have not in any way justified your conduct in this matter; and to enjoin on you, in future, as well as on the Principal Gaoler, a greater degree of vigilance in the discharge of the duties with which you have been entrusted.

"I have, &c,
(Signed) "W. ELYARD.
"To the Sheriff of New South Wales."

[Enclosed in the foregoing was a printed copy of the regulations relative to the admission of insane persons into the Lunatic Asylum—dated from the Colonial Secretary's Office on the 2nd October, 1856.]

In consequence of certain proceedings taken before a country bench—taken with as much regularity as the proceedings before country benches usually were—a person had in default of finding sureties been sent to the Sydney gaol—not so much as an actual lunatic, but as a person of unsound mind. Objections had very properly been entertained to the too ready incarceration of persons supposed to be of unsound mind, and the Legislature had interposed to prevent the possibility of placing such persons in confinement too easily. To obviate this, the regulations, dated from the Colonial Secretary's office on the 2nd of October, 1856, had been framed; and their provisions appeared to him to be sufficient to meet the exigency of these cases. In this particular case, however, it did appear that there had been some neglect on the part of the authorities at Darlinghurst gaol, which had been duly enquired into, and for which the parties who were responsible had been censured. He considered the present safeguards sufficient. No judge would sign an order for the taking of any supposed lunatic to Tarban Creek. The course of proceeding which had generally been adopted in this case did not appear to him to be open to the exception which had been taken thereto. He had himself formed an opinion that the poor man had been an idiot all along.

Mr. JOHNSON asked for the terms of the warrant for the man's committment. Was he described as a dangerous lunatic?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY read the warrant, which described Wallace as an "insane person."

Mr. JOHNSON thought this to be a case deserving most serious consideration, for, in spite of the explanation of the Colonial Secretary, it appeared to him in direct violation of the law. Although some statements had been made by the Colonial Secretary seemingly in justification of the course that had been pursued, he must take that statement as no justification at all for the complete rejection of the forms of law which should have been observed in this case. He could not excuse any variation from the ordinary course of law on the ground of expediency. The law was the law, and ought to be carried out. More particularly had those forms of law ought to be carried out when the personal liberty of the British prisoner was concerned. Now, taking even the statement of the Colonial Secretary to be quite true—it only proved that the defendant was sent down to Sydney to be dealt with here as a harmless lunatic. Now, he did not know of any law that condemned a harmless lunatic to gaol. The law stated distinctly what was a dangerous lunatic. If he had committed any personal offence—if he had attempted to commit suicide, or to injure other people, he was a person to be apprehended and placed under restraint. (The hon. member here quoted several legal authorities to the point.) But they would see from this that, though a dangerous lunatic or a dangerous idiot might be subjected to restraint, a harmless lunatic had no right to be so. But here was this man sent to Tarban Creek, probably because the gaol authorities were glad to get rid of him, on what—the certificate of the medical men. No enquiry was made into his state of mind. He was placed in gaol as a dangerous lunatic for three months. He was detained there twelve months, and was then sent to Tarban Creek as a confirmed idiot. But he contended that from the commencement of the proceedings in this case they had been altogether illegal. The magistrates had no right to issue such a warrant, and the governor had no right to receive a prisoner under such a warrant. He would detain the House for a moment or two in allusion to the law on this matter, which, he hoped, would shortly be reformed. At present the law was that, on the certificate of two medical gentlemen and the signature of a Judge of the Supreme Court, the Governor-General could issue an order to send any person to a lunatic asylum. What reason was there in this law? The Judge to whom this matter was referred knew nothing himself of the man's lunacy. Of course, in his utter ignorance of the case, he signed the certificate of the two doctors, and the Governor-General, following his example, gave the Colonial Secretary instructions to issue the necessary order. Nothing was known, nothing declared, and this was the way men were sent to Tarban Creek. Great injury must of necessity be done by this procedure. Many men may have been for life imprisoned in a lunatic asylum who were not insane, but who became so from their detention in a place of confinement and among lunatics. A man was sent to the asylum on the verdict of two medical men, one of whom in all probability never saw him till he was called in at the last moment to confirm the judgment of his medical friend. But in the case now brought before the House, not only had the law been violated, but what he considered an outrage to humanity had been perpetrated. He would not delay the House to speak of mal-kindness to which this man had been subjected, but he would allude to the inexcusable delays that occurred in releasing him from the gaol. These delays, explained as they had been by the Colonial Secretary, were, he considered, perfectly unjustifiable. The man was committed to gaol for a period of three months—he was detained in gaol without further legal sentence (if, indeed, the first sentence were legal,) for twelve months. He was placed in Darlinghurst gaol in February, 1859, as a dangerous lunatic. He was removed to Tarban Creek as a confirmed idiot in February, 1860. In the month of May, a report of the medical officers stated that the patient was not insane but subject to fits of violent rage; but, he would ask, if this were madness, whether many members of this and the other branch of the Legislature had not ought to be in Tarban Creek. The whole course taken in this matter was wrong. He believed that there was a visiting magistrate to the gaol, and in case like this ought to have been brought under his observance.

Mr. COWPER explained: The visiting magistrates in the country gaols had power to investigate cases. In Darlinghurst gaol the sheriff was responsible for the treatment of confinees.

Mr. JOHNSON continued: Whoever was to blame there was nothing in the warrant or the information on which it issued to justify the detention of this man in gaol. But he was kept there—though declared in May, 1859, by medical men not to be insane; in February, 1860, having been kept twelve months in Darlinghurst gaol, he was sent to Tarban Creek, a confirmed idiot. Had he not, by injustice and maltreatment, been driven into idiotcy? All these things demanded enquiry, and he should, therefore, cordially support the motion for the production of the papers.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL thought that the discussion on this matter was not only premature, but unjust. Before they cast censure on anyone, whether at the Government or not, let them have the case before them—let all the papers and correspondence be produced, and the facts considered by the House. He differed entirely from what his hon. friend who had just sat down stated as to the treatment he would apply to lunatics. The object of lunatic asylums was not to provide a prison but a home for lunatics, which they were unable to provide for themselves. The certificate of two medical men, that a man, a woman, or a child required such a home, was, he thought sufficient, and a more minute and teazing examination would probably be dangerous to the party. He fully agreed that the time which the person had been detained in the gaol without the certificate of the medical man was mysterious, and demanded immediate investigation.

Mr. JOHNSON explained that in his observations he had not wished to open the whole case; but he regarded the statement of the Colonial Secretary as a statement of facts, and believed he had a right to comment on them.

Dr DOUGLASS briefly replied,

iteration of the figures that he (Mr. S.) had given them some months ago, and made the balance precisely the same as he (Mr. S.) had done, with the exception of a small sum of £12,500, which the late Government had proposed to set apart as a sinking fund. Now, if the hon. gentleman, instead of taking the figures of his predecessors, had gone into the matter, he would have found two large items that would have to pass to his debit account, and which were not taken up by those who preceded him. He would have found that there was a sum claimed by and due to Queensland of £18,000, for rents and assessment on stock collected during 1859 by New South Wales, and that there was also an additional sum of £25,000 for a steam postal route via Panama, agreed to by the motion of Mr. Parkes, and which a large majority of the House had come to the determination of expending. What then became of the deficiency? Where was the balance when these two items were met? How was the balance wiped away? He expected to find the hon. Treasurer come prepared to grapple with this deficiency; for, if the hon. Premier had been correctly reported—though that hon. gentleman had told the House that he was not responsible for newspaper reports—the hon. Premier had told his constituents that the Government were prepared to revise the system of taxation, and that his hon. colleague the Treasurer had a scheme for the imposition of Stamp Duties. Instead, however, of any thing of the kind, the hon. Treasurer had come down to the House with a statement that was a disgrace to the Government of which he was a member. He admitted to the House that there was a deficit, but showed no means of making provision to meet it. Neither had the hon. gentleman alluded to the additional expenditure sanctioned for education, though there alone there was a very large sum, £30,000 that the Government would have to meet. And how did they propose to provide for it, seeing that their balance was already swallowed up? And yet these men, who did these things, called themselves the Government of progress, and declared that they were the men who would send railways through the whole interior of the country. In justification of the course that he himself had been compelled to pursue, he might say that, when he took office, he had, at a very short notice, to come down to that House with a financial statement. He had found that the revenue was not in the most flourishing condition possible, and though he had consented to abolish the duty on gold, yet he was prepared to substitute a new tax for it. He had been prepared to introduce a bill for the establishment of Stamp Duties, and intended at the same time to propose to the House to equalise the duties on spirits, so that, if his plan had been followed, the country would have had a surplus instead of a deficient revenue. But with regard to the tea and sugar duties he had taken his stand most firmly, and would not consent to their abolition, as he believed that the time had not yet come for doing so. And now how had the hon. Treasurer attempted to account for these deficiences? Why, in no way whatever. He had naively said that there was no reliance to be placed upon these comparative statements; but, in saying this, the hon. Treasurer seemed to forget that the whole Estimates of Ways and Means were based only on comparative statements. The hon gentleman did not attempt to account for the deficiency in the land revenue; but he would tell that hon. member that this deficiency was attributable solely to hon. gentlemen opposite; hon. members who constituted the present, as they did a preceding Government. Those hon. gentlemen had been over two years in power, and yet they had not prepared a Land Bill. Two years of uninterrupted tenure of office without the production of a Land Bill! And yet, the moment they were out of power, so alive did they immediately become to the necessity for such a measure that they would not allow their successors in office to go on with any business in that House until the Land Bill was introduced. But the bill which the Government had been two years in preparing they were not now ready to bring forward. The hon. member for West Maitland told his constituents that the Government Land Bill would require some modification; but the hon. member for the Paterson had rather more candour, and informed his constituents that he could not tell them what were the views of the Government, because they had not got any. Now, which of these were we to believe? They certainly did not appear to have been much concert between the two gentlemen. The late Government had often been taunted with not having had any political views, but here was an admission, on the part of the Secretary for Public Works, that the Government had no views. It was to these gentlemen that the present state of the land revenue was owing, it was through their having tampered with the positions which they had so long and so unworthily filled. It was a disgrace to the country that the present Government should take their seats in the face of a vote of this House condemning them for having suppressed the Assessment Despatches. Then with regard to the commission of the peace. Did the hon. member forget that a resolution had been passed by this House declaring that the commission of the peace ought to undergo revision? [Mr. WEEKES: "You didn't do it."] He would state why it was not done. The new commission was ready, and would have come out the week after we left office; we had worked night and day upon it in addition to our other arduous duties, but it had come out it would have shamed the hon. members opposite. He would again say that the statement now offered to the House was not a fair one, several important items being omitted. The honorable gentleman ought also to have taken notice of the fact that there was a deficiency of £90,000 in the quarter's revenue, which he had not provided any means for meeting. He would not object to the House going into Committee of Supply, but he would object to any increased expenditure until the Government showed the House how they intended to meet it; and he would oppose the passing of the Appropriation Bill until the Government stated how they intended to meet whatever deficit might exist.

Mr. WEEKES desired to say a few words in reply to what had just been stated. The hon. member asked why the Government had not placed to the debit of the revenue the sum of £18,000, which was due to Queensland. The reason was—they believed that that sum had to be brought under the consideration of the House. It might be that the House would consider that that item formed one in a general account between the two colonies; and he would be curious to know how he paid any large sum over to the Queensland Government while there was an unsettled account between the two colonies. To the hon. member stated that the falling off in the land revenue was due to the gentlemen now in power. Now, if he had had the curiosity to refer to the years during which the present Government were in office, he would have found a contradiction of what he stated. Last year that revenue amounted to £256,000, and the previous year it was £249,030. There was then general confidence in the Government although the land bill was in the future. The people thought that they might embark their money in land while the present Government were in power. But it was a significant circumstance that the last quarter of 1859 and the first quarter of 1860, showed that as soon as ever the hon. gentleman (Mr. Samuel) and his colleagues darkened the Treasury benches, the land sales at once fell off; the public confidence was gone, and no one would trust the men with a single sixpence. (Laughter.) But he trusted now the present Government were again in office, that—

The SPEAKER ruled that the hon. member was going beyond what was strictly an explanation.

Mr. FORSTER said he rose to correct a statement of his late colleague, who said it was the intention of the late Government to make up by new measures or taxation for the deficiency, real or imaginary, in the revenue; he (Mr. Forster) felt bound to state, to prevent future misunderstanding, that he had never brought himself—and he doubted whether he ever could—to give his assent to one of the measures that was alluded to—he referred to the bill for imposing a stamp duty. That was a point of much importance, and which required a much longer consideration than he had given it, to come to a decided conclusion on the matter. With regard to the other measure—he had been happy to express his cordial assent at the time to a measure proposed to meet the deficiency in the revenue, he alluded to one for the equalisation of the spirit duties. Before he sat down he might be allowed to express his opinion that his late colleague had been rather too hard upon the present Government, as it was not reasonable to expect the very fullest information from the Government in the present state of affairs. At all events, he had seen so much of the difficulties of Government providing information, in answer to the somewhat vexatious demands of this House, that he should enavour in future, as far as he could, to reserve his opinion, as far as it was condemnatory of the Government, until he got full information regarding their measures. All that he had to complain of at present was that he really knew very little what the Government intended doing, and he only dwelt in hope that he might soon know more. Allusion had been made to the speech made by the hon. member for the Upper Hunter, at Scone; but he understood that the hon. member had repudiated the report of that speech.

Mr. ROBERTSON: "No, I didn't."

He (Mr. Forster) believed that that speech was full of falsehoods from beginning to end, and he had cast the blame of them upon the Press.

Mr. DARVALL hoped that, in thus discussing one of the most important questions that could affect a country, it would be done in a serious temper. The whole interests of the country depended on their financial position, and it was, he thought, for the purpose of watching over their position, and preserving the solvency of the country, that they were met together. He confessed he had no desire to blame the Government, but the difficulties were great and the alarming falling off of the revenue was not to be attributed to them or any other Government, but to the clamour for a change in their Land Act, which kept people in such doubt that they would not buy land. He sometimes thought there was no great demand for a thorough change in their land policy, but that there was only a demand for greater facilities in the purchase of land; and that, he believed, could be done without shaking their financial position to the foundation. But while this clamour continued from certain persons, and such Ministry was so weak as to be unable to carry out any system, he believed public confidence was destroyed, and they looked with doubt on that princely heritage which we possessed. He did not believe there was any great necessity to satisfy the reasonable demands of the community; that any very large or fundamental change in their Land Act should take place. He believed they were entitled, and that it was their duty in disposing of the land to obtain the full value of it; and by this means speculation would be kept in check, because persons would be prevented from obtaining the land for less than its value. He could see no injustice in doing this, for, as every man had a stake in the land, he should see that it was kept, and distributed only for its fair value. He appealed to the gentlemen from the interior whether increased facilities in the purchase of land were not all that was required at present, and whether this question might not be settled at once, instead of keeping the public mind tantalised by this scheme of free selection, which was, in fact, the spoliation of the whole country. He did not think that any great change was necessary, but he would put on all land a fair value, and make it easy of acquisition. They know it was not the cost of the land that ruined men—if you gave the land for nothing, and cleared it of stumps, it would ruin them, if they were obliged to turn it to account. He believed it was a senseless cry that land could not be got, and that undue difficulties had been put in the way, so as seriously to retard the progress of the country. He believed, in a few instances that men had been prevented from buying land by the auction difficulties, and they had heard a great deal about it; but at all events there had always been an exchequer to receive money paid for the land, and any person who wished to invest in land had the means of doing so. He said, before any step in legislation was taken they should see that there was a great grievance, and if this was once established, he said let them find a remedy for it, but here they were asked in vain for a remedy, because the grievance was vastly exaggerated. He altogether relieved the Government from any charge of having contributed any more than any other Government to the falling off of the land revenue. The falling off was certainly most serious, and, from the exposition they had heard to-night, he could not help thinking that the Government would admit there was a serious shortcoming. It was, therefore, their duty, as a Government, who alone could provide taxation, to ensure the conducting the state of their affairs differently and not as a bankrupt would disclose his affairs, and if they foresaw a deficiency they must provide for it or hesitate to conduct the affairs of the country. Let them now see whether the hon. Treasurer had sufficient reasons for arriving at the conclusion he did. In order to do this he would make a few observations on the statement he had made in order to call it to the attention of hon. members. He alluded to the item of £18,000, which was a debt due to Queensland, and let them see whether it had been dealt with fairly. It was admitted that there was a debt of £18,000, but it was said that there was an open account, but there was really no open account. There was certainly the public debt which the hon. and rev. member opposite had made the settlement of a difficulty. The particular item to which he alluded was this £18,000. Now, under what justification could the hon. member refrain from putting it among the funds to be paid this year? The adjustment of the public debt with Queensland could not justify their withholding this sum. No trader would admit, because there was some outstanding engagement, that there should be no adjustment of accounts in the mean time. The omission, however, was unexplained, and he could not think this was a fair way of carrying on the affairs of the country; but assuming the omission to be unintentional, he thought the hon. member should take the means of putting aside a sum to pay this debt. He would call the attention of the House and the Colonial Treasurer to what he was going to say, because if he was not mistaken it ought not to go forth uncontradicted for a moment, because it involved really the stability of the country. He observed in the Estimates for 1860, that the expenditure was estimated at £1,521,290, or, in round numbers, one million and a half. Now he was not aware of any extraneous source of income which they might possess at the close of the year, which they did not now possess; he thought, therefore, they might come to a sound conclusion of what the revenue might be if they looked at the revenue of last quarter. He found, if he took the revenue of last quarter, it would only yield a total of one million. It was almost incredible—but they would find that if they multiplied the last quarter by four, it would only give one million—and yet in the face of a falling revenue that was supposed to be sufficient to pay one million and a half. He hoped the hon. Colonial Treasurer would be able to explain this, because he he thought it was the duty of the Government to put the affairs of the country before them in their true colours. If the hon. member was calculating on receiving one million and a half from last quarter's showing, he ought to point out where the increase was to come from. But the revenue was falling off in every direction, and falling off to such an extent as to be quite alarming. In the Customs receipts he found there was a falling off of 10 per cent., and on the land revenue there was a decrease of 70 per cent. These were two of their largest items of revenue, and how in the face of a decrease of 70 per cent. in the land revenue could they expect to make this sum up. The hon. member proposed to withhold all legislation on this question for some time to come; how, therefore, could there be any probability of an increase in the land revenue. Until the law was put on a sound foundation that a person would know that if they bought land to-day at £1 per acre, the Government would not by some future legislation throw more land into the market at a less price, there would be no great increase to the land revenue. From the course taken by some we would think that the land was the special heritage of those who had got nothing, and that those who had spent money on it had no right to it at all. He (Mr. Darvall) called upon his honorable friend to explain how he made up his estimated revenue at one million and a half, when, according to the last quarter, it was only a million. But when he saw the document brought before the House, he was struck with astonishment to find, at the conclusion of it, that it was estimated there would be a surplus balance of revenue at the close of 1860. Having listened to the very meagre statement of the honorable Treasurer, a statement not financial in any way, but a mere accountant's operation imperfectly performed, and merely showing his own opinion of what would be the result of expenditure and collections for 1860. But who had listened to him could suppose for one instant that there would be a surplus at the end of 1860, after taking into account the various matters of expenditure, or could fail to perceive that he had estimated his revenue at half a million more than circumstances would warrant. How did the honorable gentleman arrive at his balance?—a balance between expenditure and revenue. Taking the supposed balance of £42,000 into account, that could only arise, not by the collection of revenue, but by borrowing half a million of money. He (Mr. Darvall) thought such a statement would be discreditable to the country, and that a document of that character ought never to have been brought forward. Talk of a balance between revenue and expenditure which had to be made up by borrowing half a million of money! A balance must be something that showed them to be in a better position than they were at the beginning of the year; but here they had not only a lower revenue, but a fresh debt. No doubt, the difficulties of providing revenue to meet the expenditure would be very great, but he submitted that it would be better to meet them fully and fairly, and not talk of a balance when they were going to increase the debt, nor estimate the revenue at half a million more than it was at all likely to be when collected. The commercial depression which had been alluded to had no doubt existed, and there might be some reasonable expectation of increased activity in the mercantile transactions of the colony, but that would only give a small increase upon the Customs and the Railway Revenue, for few other branches of the revenue could be augmented by increased success among the mercantile community. Either the country's expenditure must be diminished or taxation must be increased. Lightly taxed as the people of this country were, and enjoying to such an extent those privileges which induced them to pay taxes, he believed they would cheerfully submit to any amount of taxation which would relieve them from these continual additions to the public debt, the continued necessity for borrowing to pay it, and the depression occasioned by the uncertainty of Government. Loans renewable in this way operated greatly to the prejudice of the interests of the country, and would yet lead to a most difficult conclusion, if not a stoppage of payment. The Government should borrow with the view never to repay on the principle of allowing part of the revenue for the extinction of each year's interest upon the debt. He thought, too, the House had a duty to perform with regard to the anomalous position to which the Government were placed by the expenditure of money without warrants, and that they should get on with the estimates as soon as possible. No doubt there were other important questions which demanded prompt attention, but after the disposal of these vital subjects, he trusted the Government would be ready at a very short notice to come to some steps towards discussing those momentous questions now requiring to be dealt with. He had arrived at the unpleasant conclusion that they had not only no balance at all, but were unable to pay their way except by borrowing largely; that the revenue is ever-estimated, and that its insufficiency to meet the expenditure would necessitate further loans, and that this necessity would be largely increased at the close of this year. He warned the country that its credit could not go beyond a certain point; its revenue would be watched, and the value of its stock in the market would be seriously impaired by the statement that had been made this night. A month hence honorable gentlemen might have this warning recalled to their remembrance. There existed an increased expenditure in the face of a falling revenue; and there had been at least an over-sanguine statement of the probable resources of the country for 1860.

Mr. ROBERTSON: The House had been told by the hon. member for Orange, that the basis of all the statements was necessarily comparative, and that in making them they must be guided by what had gone before. And the hon. and learned member (Mr. Darvall) had followed up the remark by showing that, as compared with the income for last year, the falling off was very large for the first quarter of this year. But the comparative statement had not fairly proved this. The comparative statement was upon the estimate for the whole year, and not an estimate for the quarter; indeed the hon. treasurer intended to lay before the House a quarterly statement of the revenue, not a comparative statement for the whole year, as he would necessarily have had to state the different amounts for the different quarters. It was not reasonable to expect that the Treasurer should come down with such an estimate, one for the quarter only was necessary, and his hon. colleague did not deserve the censure cast upon him for confining his statement to that extent. The estimate upon which he based the statement made some month ago was for the whole year and not for the one quarter. It was also said that the revenue for the first not being above one million, the amount for the year would leave a deficiency of £500,000 at the close of 1860; and that because they borrowed money on loan to the amount of £500,000 more, they were necessarily another £500,000 behind. But it must have been forgotten that this £500,000 to be raised by loan was to be expended for public works, and to be repaid by posterity, not from the current revenue. But this paper time for discussing the question of such loans was when Parliament was about to authorise them. The falling off of the revenue arose from nothing but a decline in the land sales. The hon. member for Orange had made rather an extraordinary statement with reference to the liability of the present Government for the falling off of the land sales. He seemed to be anxious to fix the cause upon the Cowper Government. He (Mr. R.) however, did not care to raise that issue, but it was not a fair statement to be put forth. What was the fact with reference to the land revenue during the late Cowper Government. In 1857, the Land Sales amounted to £210,000; in 1858, £240,000; and in 1859, to £252,000—so that throughout the whole period that Government was in power, the land sales increased go largely year by year. And yet the hon. gentleman was so unreasonable as to charge the Cowper Government with the falling off in the land revenue. He did not wish to make any charge against the preceding Government, but it was just possible there might have been some holding back of the land sales. He did not say that there had been, but the extraordinary falling off had certainly occurred during the Forster Government. There might have been some falling off.

Mr. SAMUEL: The hon. member knows that that is impossible.

Mr. ROBERTSON: Well, sir, I do not know it. It is an extraordinary thing that the hon. gentleman should charge the Cowper Government for a falling off when, during their administration, there was a steady and large increase. When the hon. gentleman entered office, however, the revenue fell. He believed the late Government—as indeed any other Government coming into office would have been—were strange at their work. He believed, too, that the land sales at the commencement of the administration of the late Government were not pressed forward quite so fast as they had been previously. That might be a minor reason in accounting for the falling off. There had also been great depression in commercial matters. Money had been scarce, and people had not desired so much to invest their money in land; but he denied that the absence of legislation on the land question had had anything to do with the falling off in the land revenue. The Estimates were prepared not for what would result in the event of Parliament passing a new land law, but having reference to the then state of the law. He was of opinion now, notwithstanding the extraordinary falling off which had taken place, that before the end of the year his estimate would turn out to be a right estimate, as it did turn out the year previous and the year before that. His speech at Scone had been alluded to, but he would neither admit nor deny the accuracy of the speech reported to have been delivered by him at Scone. He did not report it, and he was not answerable for it. It was his opinion, however, that, as speeches were usually reported, it was a very fairly reported speech; but there were some things in it entirely opposite to what he said on that occasion. For example, I said "I would vote for a bill for paying members of Parliament, but that I would not break my neck over it;" but I am reported to have said that I would not vote for a bill for paying members of Parliament. Therefore, he did not intend to waste the time of the House by discussing these questions. In reference to the land sales, hon. members were under a mistake when they supposed that the difference had arisen from any fear on the part of persons desiring to purchase public lands that any intended alteration in the land law deterred them from investing. That was not the cause of the falling off. His office had been pestered during the time he had occupied it by squatters desiring to purchase lands under pre-emption. No doubt his predecessor had also found this to be the case. They could get a public revenue of £100,000 to-morrow if they would only grant the applications of the squatters to buy land at or above £1 per acre, —to be fixed by assessment under the Orders in Council. He could assure the House that there was no such anxiety on the part of those purchasers of the public lands about any land law, or land reformers, of whom the hon. and learned member for the Hawkesbury seemed to have such dread. He hesitated not to say that they could at once sell £100,000 worth of land to pastoral gentlemen under the terms of the Orders in Council, those terms being a minimum of £1 per acre—the amount paid for the land to be fixed by a fair and equitable assessment of its value. And those did not appear to him to be such very bad terms. It showed, however, that there was no fear on the part of moneyed people of investing their money in land. He would now say a word with regard to what the hon. and learned gentleman stated about the £18,000 paid into the Treasury of New South Wales, and properly belonging to the Queensland Government. That money was paid into the Treasury of New South Wales before the separation of Queensland.

Mr. SAMUEL: Paid in advance.

Mr. ROBERTSON: Paid into the public Treasury of New South Wales before the separation of Queensland. Then, he would ask, were we, when it was admitted by those least favourable to New South Wales that Queensland owed this colony £100,000 at the lowest possible estimate—to hand back this £18,000? Why should we do so? Let this be a matter of account. But moneys which had been paid into the Treasury of the Government of New South Wales since the separation of Queensland had been authorised to be refunded. He apprehended that those paid in previously stood in very different position, and were to await the final determination of the whole matter. (Hear, hear.) There was no occasion for the despondency to which some hon. members had given expression; for this large expenditure was required for this year only, and was much larger than had been required in any former year, or would be required in any future year. This had been caused by the hon. gentlemen who had preceded him in office having made provision, for which he did not at all blame them, for the expenditure of £50,000 in the erection of gaols. This was a very large amount, and, before they came to speak so decidedly upon the subject, they ought to ask themselves whether it would not be quite justifiable if they were to charge this expenditure to loan accounts instead of to revenue accounts. It was this and several other large accounts that were rendered necessary this year, that, together with the falling off in the land revenue, had made this deficit. For his own part, he did not attribute much significance to this falling off of revenue in one quarter, because the thing would right itself, and before the end of the year they were just as likely to have a land mania instead of a financial panic, when all would go well. He remembered the time when he first came into office, when the Government had scarcely a ten pound note in the Treasury to pay their way, and yet before very long a reaction occurred, and money came in so plentifully that they were enabled to meet all their current expenditure with their receipts. There was something in the shape of a panic now, but it would soon pass over, and everything would be again on its former footing.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said that if he could believe that the remarks of his hon. colleague were nothing more than, as the hon. Secretary for Lands had called them, ideal forebodings, then he should certainly feel more at ease in reference to the statement of the hon. Premier than he now did. The hon. Premier had risen with the expressed intention of disabusing the minds of hon. members of the impression they had received from the facts brought forward by his hon. colleague (Mr. Darvall). But after all the hon. member's long speech he had done nothing of the kind. He had said that it was unfair to the revenue to compare the receipts of any one quarter of the year with those of a corresponding quarter of another year; and had instanced as a proof of this that publicans' licences might all be received in one quarter of one year, whilst none would be received in the corresponding quarter of another year. But that had not been the point that his hon. colleague had brought forward. The fact brought under notice was this—the astonishing discrepancy between the actual receipts of the first quarter of the year and the amount estimated for the year.

Mr. ROBERTSON: The actual receipts are only for one quarter of the year, whilst the estimate is for the whole year.

Mr PIDDINGTON: And what right had the hon. member to assume that there would be any increase in the remaining three-quarters over the receipts of the quarter just expired. To say that there would be so would only be drawing upon the faith of the House. Now the actual receipts of the quarter just finished were £256,000, which would give a gross amount for the year of £1,024,000; whilst the revenue of the year had been estimated to reach £1,500,000, thus requiring that there should be an increase of 50 per cent. upon the receipts of each of the future quarters over what had been received during the first quarter. Here was such a vast increase necessary that the publicans' license money, so feelingly alluded to by the hon. Premier, would certainly not fill up the vacuum. How, then, was it to be supplied? Certainly from nothing in the Government policy, for hon. Ministers had said that they were not prepared to bring in any bill this session, not even for providing for the sale of the public lands of the colony. There was nothing, then, in favour of increasing the revenue to be expected from the land sales. The circumstance of the decline in the amount of land sales was beside the question; but there was an inference to be drawn with regard to that falling off, from the state of uncertainty in which people now were with respect to the land. The bill introduced by the Cowper Government provided that country lands should be sold at five shillings an acre, and it was not to be expected that in the face of this land would be purchased at £1 per acre. Thus the whole land question was in abeyance, and would remain so until a Land Bill was passed; and all this in the face of a Government that called itself a Reform Government, but which in reality was the most Anti-Reform Government that had been in power since 1856. He had heard hon. members opposite declaim a great deal upon the non-performing predilection of Mr. Dana Thomson, but allowing everything that had been said to be true, that gentleman would never, in the face of public opinion, have taken so firm and so steady an anti-reform course as this self-styled reform Government had done. This reform Government were to postpone the Land Bill, the State-aid Bill, the Education Bill,—everything but a Bill of Indemnity. This miserable Bill of Indemnity was to be the one only product of eight months of political debate in the first session of the reformed Parliament that was to have worked such miracles, convened under what had been trumpeted forth as the Magna Charta of the colony, by those very gentlemen who in another form now hold the reins of Government. And was this Bill of Indemnity all that they were to be able to show the people of the colony for the eight months' work of a Parliament called together under the much lauded charter of the colony? Was this all that the great reform Government, the champion of the people's liberty, were prepared to do? To pass a bill of indemnity! A mere bottle of smoke. If he had been desirous of showing that this Ministry were not what they assumed to be—if he wished to show the world that they were not the reformers they pretended to be, he could not have taken any better course of doing so than that which Ministers themselves had taken. The hon. Premier had said that it was unfair to draw conclusions for the whole year from the receipts of one quarter of the year; but supposing this quarter to be put aside, and that the amount received in the last quarter of 1859 be taken, even then there would be a most alarming deficiency between that amount and the £1,500,000 estimated for the year. Unless the hon. Premier could get rid of this unpleasant fact, or show that the income of the quarter was actually greater than had been shewn in the pages of the "Government Gazette," there would be no ground left as a base to support the assertions he had made. But in addition to the facts already before us the House was pledged to a further expenditure of £25,000 for an additional line of steamers by way of Panama. It was not a just or honourable mode of dealing with the sister colony for the Colonial Treasurer to take credit to himself for not paying the £18,000 that was due to Queensland. He had always conceived that the separation of Queensland was one of the most severe blows to the power and prestige of this colony that had ever been inflicted, but he was not prepared to sanction such a dishonest proceeding as to refuse to hand over to Queensland what had been paid to us on her account. He looked upon the present deficiency in the revenue as alarming. The hon. Colonial Treasurer had stated that a good deal was expected from the working of the Snowy River goldfields, the probability being assumed that there would be an increased consumption of dutiable articles—which would serve as a set-off to other losses. But ought the House to rely upon such a shadowy probability? We all hoped that these diggings would turn out well, but we had no right to depend upon this in a matter of account. Surely a gentleman holding the responsible position of Colonial Treasurer should not ask this House to depend for the deficiency in the revenue upon that which had no existence but in his imagination and his wishes. The House had to deal with facts, and the hon. gentleman's assumption seemed to be an imposition upon the House. He looked upon the hon. gentleman's statement as a most gloomy one.

Mr. HOSKINS said that, as the hon. and learned member for the Hawkesbury had attributed the deficiency in the land revenue to the clamour outside in favour of an alteration in the laws relating to the sale of the public lands, and as he happened to be one of the clamourers, he thought he ought to make some allusion to the subject. He would state a few of the grievances under which the people laboured with regard to the management of the public lands. The hon. and learned gentleman characterised free selection as wholesale spoliation. Surely the hon. and learned gentleman must be aware that there was one portion of the community, contemptible in point of numbers it was true, and with intelligence not perhaps above the average, who at present enjoyed the privilege of free selection. And why should that be denied to the masses which was conceded to a few? He would attempt to show why free selection was asked for. It was found that, through the corruption or insufficiency in the survey office, the public interests were sacrificed for the benefit of the few. In consequence of the weakness of the Government, or of the influence which some wealthy persons brought to bear on the Government, they had been allowed to purchase the best land, most desirably situated, in the midst of a large agricultural population, and with the privilege of a navigable river, at a very low price, while the lands sold to the public were barren, most inconveniently situated, and often without water. He had seen a township laid out in which only two allotments could be sold, for want of their being any water in the neighbourhood, while a mile from the place there was abundance of running water. He might be told that the regulations were good, but that the evil arose from the inefficient manner in which they were administered. He contended that it had arisen from the way in which the interests of the many had been made subservient to those of a few. He admitted that the gentlemen who now filled the office of Minister for Lands had in an eminent degree secured the confidence of people in the middle and lower classes in the interior. He took it that the public lands were held in trust by the Crown for the benefit of the whole people; but unfortunately a miserable few had hitherto been allowed to avail themselves of the benefit of those lands. On the Clarence River there was land unequalled in the world, which was held in large quantities by a few favoured individuals, who managed to prevent, by the influence they brought to bear upon the Government, the people from getting land in that locality; and when land was put up, it was put up in insufficient quantities, and there was a corrupt or inefficient land surveyor who had obtained possession of 336 acres since he had been in that office. There had also been on the Richmond River a nefarious conspiracy against the rights of the people—about which he hoped shortly to make some revelations which would cause some hon. members of the House to blush. It appeared that near the township of Casino there was abundance of land, unrivalled for fertility, which people were prevented from getting. He had known persons travel more than five hundred miles from the southern side of the country, anxious to purchase land, but prevented from doing so by the influence of the squatters in that locality, together with that of the Commissioner for Crown Lands. The fact was, that the gentlemen in the possession of land had used the facilities which their position afforded them to intimidate the poorer classes from obtaining land, wishing to engraft in this country a landed aristocracy. But he defied any honorable member to show that any new country had ever prospered in which there was a large landed proprietary. In new countries freeholders were considered the mainstay of a country, and it was to them America was indebted for her greatness. With regard to the deficiency in the revenue, it was ascribed to the agitation on the land question. Now he believed that a large portion of the revenue raised from the sale of land was raised from the sale under the pre-emptive right. The people had not this privilege of purchasing land, and it was those who had purchased under the pre emptive right who had contributed the largest share to the land revenue. He contended it now countries to look for a revenue from land was unsound, and tended to retard the progress of a country. They should rather offer facilities for an industrious population to settle on the land, and he referred to America as bearing out this assertion. Could he ask whether the Government of that country depended for a revenue on the sale of land? Did Canada or the Cape of Good Hope look for a revenue by the sale of land? No; but they found that Australia looked for a land revenue; and he maintained she would never be a great country whilst she depended on a land revenue, because it must be a terminable revenue—the land would ultimately be sold, and the Government would have to look elsewhere for revenue. With regard to the deficiency in the land revenue, he was not sorry for it, but thought it was rather desirable, because it would force the Government to reform their fiscal policy, which had been so successfully agitated by his friend Mr Parkes. He had always considered the revenue of this country was raised on false principles. He contended, in this country they found the working classes and humble labourers contributed as much to the revenue as the gentlemen who had large property to protect. This was monstrous, and an anomaly not to be found in any country except this colony. There were many legitimate sources of revenue. They had banks, with a number of shareholders drawing large dividends. Now he should like to know why they should not impose a tax on them, many of whom were drawing large revenues from this colony and transmitting the proceeds to other countries? He was in favour of a revision of the tariff, and he was surprised the hon. member for East Sydney had not made a motion on the subject. He could see no reason why goods imported from Germany or America should not be subject to a duty. He had resided some years in America, and knew that they were laughing at our allowing their goods to come in free. America, although she did not depend on the sale of land for a revenue, depended on the duties imposed on goods imported into that country, and by that means she protected the industry of the country. As to their conversion to free trade, he knew that the contrary was the case; and any one who chose to refer to President Buchanan's last Message would find that such was not the state of mind in America. It had been frequently represented that the persons elected to the Presidentship were generally men of mediocre abilities: but this could not be said of President Buchanan; and one of the principles of the democratic party to which he belonged was, the admission of goods duty free; but that when, as was the case, it was anticipated that there would be a deficiency in the revenue, duties should be put up a imported goods to make it up, as it was unsound policy for the country, in time of peace, to contract debts, because they depreciated its credit in foreign markets. The hon. member for the Williams, who professed to be an out-and-out Freetrader, said that Protection was unsuited to any new country, and that he was in favour of indirect taxation. But he (Mr. Hoskins) would challenge the hon. member to show where free trade was carried out in its integrity except in Australia—where duties were imposed upon goods mostly. he was sorry to say, consumed by the lower classes; and the reason why a larger number of the members of that House were in favour of free trade was because this so-called free trade theory benefited two classes in the community at the expense of all the rest. The merchants, who in many cases were also squatters, benefited by importing goods themselves; they had also the benefit of distributing the goods to their servants at a high price; thus they did away with the profitable employment of a large number of the people of the country, and thus increased the number of applicants to take care of their stock or become bullock drivers. Now, he would like to know what prospect there would be for the youth of the country if its manufactures were not to be protected. Why, they would become semi-savages—mere tenders of cattle. He hoped to see a Government in this country who would manfully face the financial difficulties which would present themselves, and propound a bold, comprehensive, financial policy, to which they should adhere. Defeat need not then be feared—the people would be found coming to their support.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL, in reply to remarks made by Mr. Hoskins, stated that he approved of the principles of free trade, so far as free trade might be said to exist, but he had never pledged himself to the abstract theory of free trade. They could not carry on the Government without revenue, and could not raise a revenue without putting a tax upon imported goods. It had been said that he was sent to represent a constituency who were antagonistic to free trade; but he believed his constituency had now retraced their steps and had avowed themselves the disciples of a more sensible policy than that of protection. He had not been elected because he had made promises or pledges, nor did his constituents require them, believing that he would advocate a sensible financial policy. It was strange that the hon. member for the Northern Gold Fields, who championed the interests of the people with such zeal, could not see that protection, rather than free trade, was nothing more nor less than a system which put money in the pockets of the few at the expense of the whole of the rest of the community. There was no denying that fact. The statement of the hon. member for the Northern Gold-fields in reference to free trade were incorrect. The East India Company established free trade at Singapore and the consequence had been that the port thrived immensely, and bore a marked contrast to the results of the stand-still system of the Dutch in the Island of Java. He was of opinion that so long as the public expenditure of this country was to be met by such revenue as that produced from the land, they were merely killing the goose for the sake of the golden eggs. He maintained that not 1s. of the land revenue ought to be spent except for the improvement of the country—not 1s. for salaries except in connection with the Survey Department. A day must come, sometime, when we should have no land revenue to spend, and what would be the consequence if they still continued to depend upon it to meet their expenditure instead of upon taxation? The great falling off in the land fund ought to startle the Colonial Treasurer, but whether it was a fair criterion of what might be expected for the other three quarters of the year, he was not in a position to say;—if it were we should at the end of the year have a deficiency of some £576,000. He did not attribute the falling off to the change of Government, nor did he think that the flourishing state of the revenue some time back was owing to any exertions of the hon. gentleman opposite. The hon. Colonial Treasurer ought to have based his statement upon the actual state of the revenue at this moment. If they were to vote the Estimates with this deficiency he believed they would have by some extraordinary means before the end of the year to find money to meet it. It would have been better for the hon. Colonial Treasurer to have moved for a select committee to enquire into the tariff of the country which was certainly unsuitable to the circumstances of the colony. The sooner means were devised to keep our revenue up to our expenditure the better it would be for us. In his opinion, the decrease of the revenue for the past quarter was not so great as the decrease would be during the present quarter.

Mr. HAY said the hon. member for the Northern Goldfields was mistaken in supposing that he intended by the cheer he gave him to intimate that the observations he (Mr. Hoskins) made were not worthy of being listened to; far from it; but he did think those observations would have been better reserved for another opportunity, because he could not see the advantage of discussing the subject when in reality other subjects were before the House. In connection with the state of the revenue, no doubt the land question might be discussed to a certain extent; and he did not find fault with the hon gentleman introducing this subject, but he must say that his speech was rather long. He did not wish to discuss the subject of protection now, because they could not do so to any great advantage; but he acknowledged that there was a very great probability that the doctrines of protection would obtain favour in the House and in the neighbouring colonies. (Hear, hear.) He, however, would be ready to maintain the good fight in favour of free trade. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the question before the House, and that was the position of the revenue, he thought it deserved their serious consideration. He thought it would be argued that they were unfit for their position if they went into the Estimates without pausing to consider their financial situation. He was not surprised to find they were in their present position. He had believed that portion of their revenue derived from the land would fall them, and he did not believe there would be a reaction for some time to come, unless a temptation was given to purchasers by a large reduction in the price of land. Whatever the price of land might be, he thought they would be subject periodically to such changes, and he was of opinion that the land revenue ought to be considered as a fund for the redemption of the debt of the colony (hear, hear), and not be appropriated for the general expenditure of the colony. That expenditure ought to be provided for otherwise. (Hear, hear.) He thought the Government would have to make up their mind for some time to come to a comparative failure in the revenue derived from the sale of the public lands, and to a decrease in the Customs' duties. He did not know how far the present decrease was owing to the separation of Moreton Bay, but it appeared that the deficit in this one quarter was about four-fifths of the whole amount calculated to be paid for Customs' duties by the colony of Queensland. The late Colonial Treasurer calculated the amount would be £35,000, and they found that the deficit for the last quarter was £27,000. He thought they must make up their minds to a considerable deficit arising from the separation of Queensland, and the unfavourable aspect of commercial affairs, which would take some time to rectify themselves. He did not think the depression would be permanent, but they ought to look to the state of the revenue, so as to be able to meet their engagements. He thought the deficit would be larger if the Treasurer had taken into account the drawbacks on tea and sugar exported from Moreton Bay, which must be considerable. They must also calculate on a deficiency in the rates and assessments upon pastoral lands, for he did not suppose that for the present there would be any increase on that head in this colony. It would be well, under these circumstances, to consider what course should be taken in the revision of the taxation of the country. Those who wished to sweep away the taxes which now existed ought to be agreed on what to substitute. (Hear, hear.) Those who urged the abolition of the duties on tea and sugar and the gold duty would do well to consider what the country was to do. (Hear, hear.) When the Legislature had come to a conclusion as to the more fitting objects of taxation, then the objectionable taxes, as they were supposed to be, might be swept away. But they would destroy the credit of the country if they swept away taxes without having a substitute, and the loss to the country by the increased interest they would have to pay if they wanted to borrow would be greater than the mere inconvenience of bearing the present burden of taxation. They must not palter with the credit of the country, and any Ministers who would do so would be worthy of impeachment. He was sorry to see that the Premier should have attempted to throw the blame of the deficit upon the preceding Government. (Mr. ROBERTSON, "I certainly did not.") He was told the hon. gentleman had done so, and was glad to see he disclaimed it. If any Ministry were to be blamed it was the Ministry who were two years in office previous to this falling off. He had heard that Ministry attribute the prosperity of the country when the Exchequer was full to their being in office. (Laughter.) But he hoped they should hear nothing more of it in this place, whatever might be said at Scone. (Hear, hear.) And with regard to the proceedings at Scone, he did not think that the hon. Premier was exactly right in treating speeches delivered by Ministers on the husting as matters that ought

Mr. ROBERTSON thought it only fair to those hon. gentlemen who were in favour of the larger amount for him to state that the Government would not call for a division upon the amendment, but would vote with Mr. Parkes. They did not in this way intend to make it a Government question, they desired to give a conscientious vote.

Mr. FORSTER always considered this a special case. Circumstances had somewhat altered since this question was discussed on two occasions. Certainly the House had not distinguished itself by any great consistency of conduct, but he was afraid no favourable inferences would be drawn by the public from the mode in which this matter was likely to be treated to-night. Although two previous decisions had been arrived at upon this subject, it seemed very probable, owing to the accidental absence of some hon. members, that a reverse decision would be arrived at on this occasion. A change had taken place in the Government, and an hon. gentleman now a member of it had expressed himself upon this question, on a former occasion, in language which his friends, and even his opponents, must have regretted to hear, and which appeared to indicate a strong personal feeling against the gentleman whose claims were being discussed. It was stated that the weight of the Government would be given to the adverse side of the question; and he was inclined to think that, from the nature of previous decisions, taken into conjunction with the changes in the Administration, inferences not creditable to the House would be drawn.

The amendment was then put and carried by 22 to 21.

Ayes, 22.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Robertson | Mr. Hart | Mr. Campbell |
| Weekes | Garrett | Terry |
| Arnold | Lucas | Pomeil |
| F. Cooper | Wisdom | Oakes |
| Dickson | Windeyer | Parkes |
| Rotton | Wilson | Hoskins |
| Gray | Close | Tellers. |
| Asher | Jones | |
| | Noes, 21. | |
| Mr. Jenkins | Mr. Cape | Mr. Roberts |
| Mort | Hodgson | Walker |
| Morris | Hurley | Hamilton |
| Egan | Brougham | Blank |
| A. Campbell | Plunkett | Forster |
| Wild | Macleay | Hay |
| Macarthur | Samuel | Faucett |
| | | Tellers. |

Mr. SAMUEL called attention to the fact that Mr. Weekes was voting with the ayes.

Mr. WEEKES said he had a right to do so, he had not changed his opinion.

Mr. MACLEAY said it was disgraceful conduct.

Mr. ROTTON: That is not Parliamentary language.

Mr. MACLEAY: Infamous—blackguardly—perhaps that's Parliamentary.

The motion was then put and carried amidst cheers and counter-cheers.

Mr. WEEKES then rose to complain of the words used, when

Mr. FAUCETT said the time had passed by for complaint.

The CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES ruled Mr. Weekes to be too late.

Mr. PARKES said Mr. Weekes had not been allowed yet to make his complaint, and it was impossible for the House or the Chairman to know what words had been used.

Mr. FAUCETT said he had not heard the words used.

Mr. HOSKINS thought the hon. member (Mr. Macleay) would not shield himself by the forms of the House; but that he would apologize to the Colonial Treasurer, whom he had called a blackguard.

Mr. FAUCETT rose to order, and said such words ought not to be allowed.

Mr. HOSKINS said the words had been used.

The CHAIRMAN again ruled the Treasurer was too late in making his complaint.

Mr. WISDOM said, they did not yet know whether the words had been used in or after division.

Mr. ARNOLD thought no notice could be taken of the words during division.

Mr. PLUNKETT believed the Treasurer might have moved to have the words taken down in division.

Mr. HOSKINS hoped the House would not consent to shirk the question, nor allow the hon. member (Mr. Macleay) to do so.

The CHAIRMAN ruled that it would be competent for an hon. member to move that certain words be taken down during division.

Mr. GRAY thought the Colonial Treasurer was justly entitled to have the words taken down, and moved that the opinion of the Speaker should be taken on the matter.

Mr. MACLEAY said he had never attempted to screen himself behind the forms of the House, and was willing to repeat the words he used in the next room to the Colonial Treasurer, or to any of his colleagues who were sufficiently pugnacious. (Laughter.)

Mr. ROTTON said the late Speaker had ruled that no notice could be taken of words used during division.

Mr. HAY thought the question ought not to be referred to the Speaker.

Mr. M'ARTHUR suggested that if the hon. member (Mr. Macleay) would apologize for the language used, there would be no occasion to appeal to the Speaker. He thought an apology was necessary.

Mr. MACLEAY: The hon. member for the Murrumbidgee won't take your suggestion.

Mr. JONES thought it desirable the opinion of the Speaker should be taken.

The CHAIRMAN then left the chair, and reported the point of order to the Speaker.

Mr. WEEKES also made a statement of the occurrence, and said the use of the word "blackguardly" was so unexpected that he thought it must be a mistake, and hoped so still.

Mr. MACLEAY: The statement of the honorable gentleman is to a certain extent correct; but as he has failed to give all the information, I will fill up the gap. It was during the division the expression complained of took place. The honorable member for Orange (Mr. Samuel) had put the question to the Chairman of Committees as to whether the honorable the Colonial Treasurer was right in voting for the amendment when he had moved a resolution of a very different character. The Chairman ruled the honorable gentleman had a perfect right to do so, and I then said I thought it was very disgraceful conduct, when the honorable member for Hartley (Mr. Rotton) said that was not Parliamentary language. I immediately said it was blackguardly conduct, and that perhaps that was parliamentary. (Mr EGAN: 'That's the language used.') I do not wish in making this explanation to escape the responsibility of the language; but I plead that it has nothing to do with the point raised, which is simply whether any objections to any observations made should not be taken at once, instead of, as an afterthought, when the hon. gentleman had consulted his colleagues.

Mr. PLUNKETT said he was sorry the words were used, but the question was whether notice should not be taken of words immediately after they were uttered. The Parliamentary law was clear upon the point.

Mr. ARNOLD pointed out that the rule of Parliament had been complied with, since no hon. member had spoken between the time of the words being used and the time of attention being drawn to them. The only thing was, whether the Chairman of Committees had done right in refusing to allow the words to be taken down at the time, as it was evident that that could not be done now, and consequently the matter could not be brought under the notice of the Speaker. The only explanation that had been given, had been the invitation of the hon. member for Murrumbidgee to the hon. Treasurer, to "step outside." Now, as the hon. member for Murrumbidgee was a regular Boeotia boy, his hon. colleague would hardly be likely to respond to the invitation, and he thought that neither the House nor the public would consider this satisfactory.

Mr. JONES thought there was great difficulty in the question, as it would have been as inconvenient to interrupt the course of "telling" by moving that the words be taken down as it would have been to have had the words taken down after the lapse of time necessary for telling. The case was peculiar, and therefore he thought some rule ought to be laid down for future guidance.

Mr. WISDOM considered that the present was a question relating to the conduct of one member towards another, rather than to a point of order: and he thought that some decision ought to be come to.

Mr. HAY admitted that the language was indefensible, but if it were a question of the conduct of one hon. member towards another it ought to have been brought forward as a matter of privilege, and not as a question of order. It had been submitted, however, to the Speaker as a question of order, and it must now be dealt with upon that ground, and upon that only. The rule of Parliament was that the words objected to must be taken down at once, and as it was admitted that a debate might take place in division, if they agreed to any rule that would have the effect of allowing disorderly words used in division to be taken down after the division was over, it would lead to interminable difficulty, and would have the effect of overthrowing the well-established rule of Parliament.

Mr. GRAY conceived that as the words used by "May" were not applicable to this case, the House ought to go upon the reason of the thing. Nothing to distract attention had occurred between the time of using the words, and attention being called to them, so that the spirit of the rule would have been complied with, if the words had been taken down.

Mr. PIDDINGTON explained that business had intervened, because a division had been taken, and he had announced the result; when this was found, the ground of reference to the Speaker was shifted, and it was expressly stated that it was in order to get the opinion of the House as to whether it was competent to go into debate when in division, that he had been moved out of the chair. That this could be done there was no doubt, as May was very clear upon the point, and the Speaker could rule in no other way.

Mr. ARNOLD contended that the Chairman of Committees was to blame in not having stopped the disorder in the beginning.

Mr. PIDDINGTON would state that he had not heard any of the expressions.

Mr. ARNOLD: The hon. Chairman then is most conveniently deaf.

The SPEAKER: That expression was not parliamentary.

Mr. ARNOLD: The hon gentleman was deaf, whether conveniently or not; if not he could only regret that this physical infirmity would render the hon. gentleman unfit to occupy his present position.

Mr. PARKES would state that he was one of the tellers standing at the time near the chairman, and he had not heard the expressions.

Mr. HOSKINS had been the other teller with Mr. Parkes, and could only say that he had distinctly heard the words.

Mr. ARNOLD: As to the words, they had been admitted by the hon. member for Murrumbidgee, and having been so, the House could deal with them. If something were not done, the disinclination now evinced by gentlemen to take seats in this House would be still further increased, if they were to be subject to such word as those that had been used, and when they drew attention to them were to be invited to "come outside."

Mr. ROBERTS advised that no further debate take place, and no more reference be made to May, but that the matter be left to the decision of the Speaker.

After some further observations from Mr. Robertson, Mr. Faucett, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Byrnes,

The SPEAKER ruled that objection to disorderly words might be taken, and ought to be taken, when such words were used in the course of division. Points of order might arise and be discussed during the division, but where it was moved that the words be taken down it was necessary the motion should be made immediately. Anything intervening precluded the possibility of taking action in reference to the matter. In this case the tellers had reported and the Chairman of Committees had declared the division. Any motion then for taking down the words was too late. There was also another point to be decided. The honorable Colonial Treasurer had made no motion on the subject, and when calling the attention of the committee to objectionable words which had been used; he did not think the interruption to the course he was pursuing was quite in order, and that he ought to have been allowed to conclude any observations he had to make. He thought he could show, in parliamentary practice precedents which would fully justify that mode of proceeding. Of course, it became the duty of the Speaker, when objectionable words occurred, to take notice of them, and as some hon. members had suggested that it was his duty to take notice of the language avowed by the hon. member for Murrumbidgee, he might mention in the first place that there was no report to him of which he could take cognisance of the use of such words in committee. But he was sure the hon. member who had made use of such words, and every hon. member of the House, must regret that the language had been used. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MACLEAY: I will say I regret that I made use of the language which I admit I have made use of. At the same time, I must not be supposed in making that admission to deny the applicability of the language which I used. (Laughter, and cries of "Oh, oh")

Mr. HOSKINS submitted, with due deference, that that was not a gentlemanly retraction.

The SPEAKER said he thought it his duty to call upon the hon member to retract that expression.

Mr. MACLEAY: Retract my explanation? Then I retract my expression of regret along with it.

The SPEAKER: The explanation and expression of regret had been given in such a manner as would infringe upon the rules of the House quite as strongly as the original expressions.

Mr. MACLEAY: In that case, as I was not called upon to express regret in any way, I hope you will consider everything I did say on the occasion unsaid—my expression of regret and all—and leave the matter as it was.

Mr. JONES said he did not know whether the hon. Speaker would consider it due to the dignity of the House and the respect due to the Chair to permit the statements made by the hon. member to remain as they now stood. He could understand the hon. member availing himself of his privilege and not saying anything; but, he had volunteered a retractation in certain terms, and in making his explanation he thought he had brought himself within the cognisance and jurisdiction of the Speaker. He would ask whether it was not the duty of the Speaker, in upholding the dignity of the House, not to permit the use of such language as that used by the hon. member on this occasion?

The SPEAKER said he thought the circumstances to which the expressions were originally used must be taken into consideration. The Speaker was not in the chair, and the words used had not been reported to him. It would therefore be rather difficult to interfere in any manner other than that in which he had interfered. He must say, however, that while he occupied the chair he should not permit any hon. member to use language such as that used by the hon. member.

Mr. GRAY thought it strange that there were no means of taking notice of the conduct of the hon. gentleman who had acted as certainly no gentleman ought to do. The hon. member had used language which in a common taproom would not be tolerated.

Mr. A. CAMPBELL thought that as the discussion had already been carried to a very protracted length, and as there was no means of compelling the hon. member for the Murrumbidgee to take any particular course, no advantage could be gained by prolonging the discussion, and he would accordingly move the adjournment of the House.

Mr. BYRNES moved, as an amendment, the adjournment to Wednesday next, but subsequently offered to withdraw the amendment.

Mr. GARRETT hoped that hon members would allow the Speaker to leave the chair, and the House to retire into committee.

Mr. HOSKINS spoke against the adjournment, urging that the House ought to have a more gentlemanly apology from the hon. member.

Mr. PLUNKETT confessed that he was not satisfied with the apology that had been made, and would advise the hon. member to make one more full and explicit. This would be the most fitting way of putting an end to an unprofitable discussion.

Mr. FORSTER said that, although he would be the last man to justify the language made use of by the hon. member for Murrumbidgee, the course that hon. gentleman had taken might, to some extent, be justified by the tone that had been adopted on the other side of the House, and in particular by that most extraordinary admonition to the House of which the hon. member for Paterson had thought proper to deliver himself—that hon. member having himself been so often guilty of the conduct which he condemned.

Mr. MACLEAY: Sir, in order to put an end to this irregular discussion and to enable the business of the House to be gone on with, I, in deference to the opinion of my friends, am perfectly ready to retract the offensive expression I made use of (Hear, hear.) I admit that I made use of unparliamentary language; and thought I could not, by the forms of the House, be called upon to make that retraction, I feel, after some consideration, that it is my duty to do so. "I cannot, however, make that admission without stating that the coarse language made use of towards me by certain hon. members on the other side of the House was in reality much more offensive than any language I made use of. (Hear, hear.) It may be that the hon. member for the Northern Gold-Fields, the hon. member for Kiama, and the hon. member for the Paterson, are the best judges in this House of what is really gentlemanly conduct, but I confess that their mode of expressing it to-night has not given me the very best opinion of their taste in that matter; and I doubt whether the House or the country generally will be willing to concede to them the fact of their being the most perfect judges of what is the most gentlemanly conduct.

The motion for adjournment was then put and negatived on a division of 29 to 13.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, for the purpose of granting Supply to her Majesty.

On the motion of Mr. WEEKES, the Chairman left the Chair, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again to-morrow.

The CHAIRMAN also reported certain resolutions to the House, which were adopted.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved that the House do now adjourn till to-morrow, at three o'clock.

Mr. BYRNES moved, as an amendment, that the House adjourn to this day week.

Mr. HURLEY seconded the amendment.

Mr. ROTTON objected to the adjournment for a week.

Mr. HAY said he and other hon. members came here to-night in order to give the Ministers a vote of credit for a month. (Mr. ROTTON: "They have got that.") What, then, did the hon. member allude to?

Mr. ROTTON said they must know that the Appropriation Act was not yet passed.

Mr. HAY was willing to support an adjournment to Tuesday next.

Mr. GARRETT opposed the adjournment.

Mr. WALKER also stated it was his intention to vote against any adjournment.

The amendment was put and negatived on a division, by a majority of 30 to 8.

The House adjourned at twenty-four minutes to twelve o'clock to three o'clock to-morrow (this day).

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

### NEW NOTICES OF MOTION.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5.

Mr. PLUNKETT to move, That the despatches of the Governor-General, with the replies of the Secretary of State and other papers laid upon the table of this House in February last, respecting the claims of Mr. Croft, to compensation from the Government, be printed.

Mr. ASHER to move, That the petition presented by him on the 4th April, relative to Roman Catholic Education, be printed.

QUESTION.

Mr. DARVALL to ask the Hon. the Premier, What correspondence has taken place between the Government of this colony and that of Queensland, relative to the payment of the common debt of these colonies?

TUESDAY, APRIL 10.

Mr. PLUNKETT to move for leave to bring in a bill to enable the Municipal Council of Sydney to substitute for their present site a more convenient site for a town hall.

QUESTIONS.

Mr. HOSKINS to ask the Secretary for Lands, 1. Whether the Government are aware that the land in the vicinity of Casino, Richmond River, is, from its agricultural capabilities, and the advantages of water communication with Sydney, eminently adapted for the settlement of a large population? 2. Whether it is the intention of the Government to have surveyed and put up for sale land suitable for farms in that locality?

Mr. HOSKINS to ask the Secretary for Lands, 1. Whether the Government are aware that the Township of Casino, Richmond River, is enclosed by a paddock fence, and that the ingress and egress to that township have been obstructed by such inclosure, and that persons have been fined for leaving the slip rails down when crossing the public highway to that township? 2. Whether it is the intention of the Government to take steps for the removal of such obstructions?

Mr. HOSKINS to ask the Secretary for Lands, 1. Whether the Government are aware that the land in the vicinity of Lismore, Richmond River, is, from its agricultural capabilities, eminently adapted for the settlement of a large population? 2. Whether it is the intention of the Government to have surveyed and put up for sale, land suitable for farms in that locality? 3. Whether the Government have reserved any land as commonage for the use of the inhabitants of Lismore, Richmond River, if so, what quantity?

Mr. HOSKINS to ask the Secretary for Lands, 1. Whether the Government are aware that the land in the vicinity of Codrington, Richmond River, is, from its agricultural capabilities, eminently adapted for the settlement of a large population? 2. Whether it is the intention of the Government to have surveyed and put up for sale, land suitable for farms in that locality? 3. Whether the Government have reserved any land as commonage for the use of the inhabitants of that township; if so, what quantity?

Mr. HOSKINS to ask the Secretary for Lands, 1. Whether the Government are aware that the land in the vicinity of Wyrangara, Richmond River, is, from its agricultural capabilities, eminently adapted for the settlement of a large population? 2. Whether it is the intention of the Government to reserve land suitable for a township in that locality?

Mr. HOSKINS to ask the Secretary for Lands, 1. Whether the Government are aware that the land in the vicinity of Fairy Mount, Richmond River, is, from its agricultural capabilities, eminently adapted for the settlement of a large population? 2. Whether it is the intention of the Government to reserve land suitable for a township and farms in that locality?

Mr. HOSKINS to ask the Secretary for Lands, Whether the police force upon the gold-fields are provided with fuel and forage; if so, whether the Gold Commissioners are permitted to give compensation in money, in lieu of such allowance?

Mr. HOSKINS to ask the Secretary for Lands, Whether it is the intention of the Government to proclaim polling-places at stations in the interior of the colony, now reserves?

FRIDAY, APRIL 13.

Mr. HODGSON to move, 1. That the circumstance of no answer having been returned to the address of the House to his Excellency the Governor-General, agreed to on 10th February last, and communicating the following resolution, namely:—" (1.) That this House having lately discovered with regret, that the despatch of Earl Carnarvon, dated 9th April, 1859, relative to the Assessment on Runs Act, was not communicated to this House, on its arrival in the colony, feels bound to express its disapproval of a course of proceeding which has had the effect of keeping this House and the colony so long in ignorance of the real position of the above Act, and the intention of the Imperial Government respecting it. (2.) That the above resolution be embodied in an address to his Excellency the Governor-General—is not satisfactory to this House." 2. That this House re-affirms the aforesaid resolution, and respectfully requests that such an answer may be returned, as may convey to this House an assurance that the proceeding of which this House has expressed its marked disapproval may not be in future repeated. 3. That the above resolutions be communicated to his Excellency the Governor-General.

## MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Wednesday Evening.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brandy | ..... | ..... | £568 17 11 |
| Gin | ..... | ..... | 275 2 1 |
| Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters | | ..... | 17 16 3 |
| Whisky | ..... | ..... | 25 6 3 |
| Rum | ..... | ..... | 763 9 0 |
| Perfumed spirits | ..... | ..... | 5 0 5 |
| Wine | ..... | ..... | 309 16 0 |
| Ale, porter, and beer (in wood) | | ..... | 10 5 4 |
| Tobacco and snuff | ..... | ..... | 244 10 11 |
| Tea | ..... | ..... | 47 11 0 |
| Coffee and chicory | ..... | ..... | 20 14 0 |
| Sugar, refined | ..... | ..... | 14 16 6 |
| Pilotage | ..... | ..... | 40 19 0 |
| Total | ..... | ..... | £2135 15 4 |

The 4th of the month has passed off quietly, and we have no fresh failures to report.

The Colonial Treasurer made his financial statement this evening. It appears from his speech, as well as the papers laid on the table of the House, that the revenue and receipts actually collected during the year 1859 amounted to £1,533,009 13s. 6d., and the expenditure to £1,539,210 0s. 9d., so that there is an increase of expenditure over revenue for the year 1859 of £6201 5s. 6d. The balance, which on the 31st of December, 1858, was £48,277 7s. 9d., was, therefore, on 1st January, 1860, reduced to £42,076 2s. 3d. The estimated expenditure for the present year is—For General Services, Special Appropriations provided by Constitutional and Colonial Acts, £1,521,290,—charges proposed to be covered by loans. For public works, £202,645. To pay off debentures, £365,600. Additional Estimate for 1860, £2600. The estimated revenue for 1860, is £1,522,232. There will, therefore, be a balance on 31st December, 1860, of £40,418 2s. 3d; but against this sum there is £18,000 due to Moreton Bay besides the Supplementary Estimates. So that if the Revenue should come up to what it is estimated at, the balance in hand will be very small. If, however, we take the receipts of the first quarter as a criterion of the revenue of the present year, there will be a deficiency of about half a million; but this can hardly be taken as a fair estimate, because the sum of £20,327, decrease on the assessment of runs, cannot be considered as a real decrease, as it must be received in the ensuing quarters. There is, however, without this sum, a very large deficit to be accounted for. No doubt, trade has been unusually dull during the last quarter, and this may have affected the Customs receipts; but, unless some very large addition is derived from our land revenue within the succeeding nine months, a large decrease will be found in our revenue, and this must be met by additional taxation. The Colonial Treasurer does not anticipate any deficit, and we hope his predictions may be verified; but still we think, from the figures before us that the result will hardly be as satisfactory as he has expected.

We have papers to the 28th ultimo from Auckland, New Zealand. From the Monthly Commercial Record of the *New Zealander* of that date we quote as under:—

Although there is nothing like a marked improvement in business, there does not appear to be such a degree of dulness (amounting nearly to stagnation) as has been felt during several former months. The expectations which were then entertained; and on several occasions in terly fair prices have been realised.

Without reference to other articles of export it is satisfactory to know that this season, in the commencement of the third month of the year, our export of wool to London direct exceeds that of previous years by the goodly total of 50,000 lbs., being close upon fifty per cent., and that without diminishing from the export of the same commodity via Sydney, which, on the contrary, has likewise steadily progressed. This is a very cheering fact, when it is borne in mind that in the Province of Auckland, we have no natural pastures, but that these have to be created by the energy and industry of our settlers, from out of our fern and tea-tree wastes. Year by year, these are rapidly disappearing, and year by year pasturage is spreading around us, and sheep are multiplying; so that in eradicating the one and laying down the other, a vast scope is afforded for the beneficial employment of the capital and labour which is now so largely flowing in, and which in a few years will tend to equalise the balance of the quantity of the wool exported, which now in point of quality cannot be surpassed, if at all equalled by that of any other province. If we have been slow in our movements as wool growers, we have at least been sure, and we need but to gather way (as we have latterly been doing) to exhibit very different results from those of bygone years.

At the wool sale held by Mr. Alfred Buckland, on Wednesday last, fifty-five bales were pitched, about equal quantities of washed and greasy. The whole was disposed of, and the prices realised fully equal to previous sales. Washed wool brought from 1s 2d to 1s 4½d. Wool in grease from 11½d to 12½d per lb. Washed pieces, 11½d.

Ale and Beer.—Ale is coming forward freely. Sout in bulk is wanted. Alleopp's bottled ale is in request, at 10s 6d to 11s 9d. Bottled porter is advancing. Stocks are ample.

Spirits.—Rum is slightly advanced, owing to demand for the troops at Taranaki, and probability of an addition to our naval force. The supply, however, is adequate. Martell's brandy is steady at our quotations. Geneva, in half-cases, plentiful. Scotch whisky selling, in cases, duty paid, 30s to 33s. Whisky in quarter-casks in large over stock.

Wines are still advancing, in consequence of home advices, but little demand for any but best brands.

Tobacco.—Negrohead is very scarce, and prices likely to reach 5s. 6d. before a week is over. Large supplies are advised from Sydney.

Groceries.—Sugar, as we predicted in our last, has become scarce, and consequently dear—Company's No. 1 is held for £56 per ton. The stocks of No. 2 and Barrand's is limited, Java sugar taking the place of these qualities. Large arrivals of rice have come forward, and is selling slowly at £16 to £18. The rise in price of potatoes is likely, however, to affect this article. Belmont candles are scarce, and prices high. Soap has some forward freely, and prices have declined. Starch very dull at low prices. Teas are in over supply.

Provisions.—Potatoes have gone up considerably owing to late advices, the crop is anything but a large one. Beef is still in large supply; prices are a little firmer. Pork is selling at 5½d. for prime New Zealand, and in demand. Flour has advanced £2 per ton. Fine flour, wholesale, £16; seconds, £15; sharps, £8 per ton; bran, 1s 3d; maize, cracked or whole, 4s 6d; wheat, nominal. Fine flour, retail, 26s per 140 lbs.; seconds, 22s; sharps, 12s; bran, 1s 6d per bushel; maize, cracked or whole, 5s.

Building Materials.—Boards and scantling, per 100 feet, 14s to 18s; boards, tongued and grooved, 18s; shingles, 14s per 1000; palings, 14s; posts and rails, £3 to £3 5s per 100; bricks, £3 5s to £3 10s per 1000; lime, 1s 6d to 2s per bushel.

## THE RANDWICK TOLL-BAR.

*To the Editor of the Herald.*

SIR,—Allow me to draw the attention of the authorities who have the management of the suburban tollbars to the state of one of the most important in the parish of Alexandria—"the Randwick toll-bar." Up to this day it is without a gate or fence or any thing like what a stranger might expect to meet with at a leviable toll-bar in the fashionable suburb of such a city as Sydney. Instead of a highly ornamented lodge and gates and a strong fence, there is a hut on the road side, and a few dead wattles that have been bleaching in the sand for years, like skeletons of trees standing in the snows of winter. This should not be the case, and whether the lessee, toll keeper, or aldermen of the ward are to blame or not, it is hoped that gates worthy of the city and suburbs will be speedily erected.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

AN OBSERVER.

2nd April.

## THE NEW ZEALAND WAR.

### COMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES AGAINST WIEREMU KINGI.

By the Lord Ashley, we have Auckland papers to the 28th ultimo, from which we learn that hostilities have at length begun at Taranaki, and that the first blow had been struck.

The *Taranaki News* of 22nd March, says:—The commencement of hostilities against W. Kingi and his people has been, for sometime past, by those who have watched events, and known the disposition of that chief towards our European neighbours, recognised as a necessity not to be avoided. The blow has at length been struck, and no one can say but that all the materials of forbearance and endurance have been wearied before recourse was had to the only alternative which remained to sustain the sovereignty of the Crown in this Province. It is desirable that the results of the first struggle, which has just taken place, should be calmly considered, regarding as well its probable operation on the native mind and its effects on our own position. A success has been achieved by the gallantry of the troops and the mighty appliances of civilised warfare; a stronghold of the enemy has been captured and destroyed with little loss; and the irresistible character of the power employed will be acknowledged by the enemy, and is, indeed, proved by the evacuation of the powerful defences he had constructed. On the other hand, he had shown an amount of ingenuity in preparation, and a determination in his resistance, which has doubtless taken many by surprise. Notwithstanding the success of this first enterprise, it cannot be denied that the means and energy of the Waitara chief have been sufficient to hold all the present available force of Government, with a powerful and ably-served artillery, at bay for four and twenty hours, and that he succeeded in making good his retreat, unmolested, to his other strongholds, with what he will no doubt make out to be an inconsiderable loss—a result which that astute chief will find little difficulty in translating to his wavering allies as a victory, a conclusion which, if half we hear, is well founded, is already but too well borne out. It has been reported that the natives have expressed a determination not to build any more pahs, but whether this rests on reliable authority or not we are unable to say, and it may prove that it is merely put to withdraw attention from their proceedings. During Tuesday and Wednesday a white flag was seen at or near W. Kingi's pa, on the skirts of the bush. Some were inclined to think it a flag of truce, but there is nothing to confirm this view; and the probability is that it was merely a signal between the pas in that neigbourhood.

On Friday last a report reached town that the disaffected Maories at Waitara were constructing a new pa on the land recently purchased from Taylor. Later in the day, positive confirmation of this statement was received, and Mr. Brown and a part of the mounted escort rode down to see the structure; having done which, they proceeded to the camp to report, and afterwards returned to town with the intelligence that a pa of great strength and size had been completed during the previous night, and was understood to be filled with natives.

A strong impression, on the receipt of this information, laid hold of the public mind in town that the mercy and patience so long persevered in towards the turbulent chief of Waitara and his misguided followers had reached the culminating point, and that the events of the future were about to be referred to the stern arbitrement of arms, and the impression gained strength from the subsequent events of the evening.

At out eight o'clock instructions were given to have two boats in readiness to start for Waitara before midnight with the two twenty-four pound howitzers recently landed from Auckland by the Niger, and the rocket-tubes, and all the members of the mounted escort were warned to hold themselves in readiness to start before midnight for the scene of action. These instructions were obeyed with alacrity; the escort started punctually, and shortly afterwards the guns were put on board the boats, with Lieutenant Wells and some six men of the Niger.—The escort reached the camp in early morning, and the boats crossed the Waitara bar about five o'clock, and landed their charge in safety.

The natives had, on the previous day, come down from the pa and danced their war dance in view of the camp and then retired, and it was resolved to attack the pa forthwith.

At about 12·30 p.m., three companies, under the command of Colonel Gold, with Colonel Sillery and Captains Paul and Barton, with the two 24-pounder howitzers, and one twelve-pounder howitzer, and a rocket tube, left the camp: the artillery commanded by Lieutenant M'Naughten, and a rocket tube and the men of the naval brigade under the charge of Lieutenant Wells; the mounted escort in advance, scouring the ground, and afterwards in the rear of the troops. As the troops come opposite the pa the natives blew a horn in token of defiance, and the ground was soon afterwards taken by the guns about 800 yards distant from the N.W. angle of the pa, supported by the infantry. At this time Mr. Parris, who was with the troops, conveyed a letter to the pa, but they refused to receive it, and warned him to get away. On receiving this reply, the artillery and rockets opened fire, and made splendid firing, nearly all the shells striking the pa, or exploding within a short distance of it. The rockets were at first wide, but subsequently did good service. After a few discharges, a red flag was run up on the flagstaff of the pa, announcing their determination to persevere in resistance. The guns were then removed to the west side of the pa, and opened fire at about 200 yards, gradually approaching to within about 150. This movement was met by a discharge of small arms, which the skirmishers returning, the fire for a time became general. At this distance every shot appeared to tell, and the flag was repeatedly struck, each successful shot being hailed with cheers, and at length fell on to the palisades of the pa. Having played upon that side of the pa, a new move was made to the north side.

At this period natives were seen leaving from the direction of the pa and were fired upon by the escort; and while the movement of the guns was taking place, some of the mounted escort, under this impression, with more zeal than discretion, rode up to the pa, and were received with a volley of rifles and muskets, and one of their number (Mr. Sartin) was shot in the body and fell from his horse a few yards from the stockade, and was brought off by some men of the light company and naval brigade, who rushed to the rescue under a heavy fire. The flag was torn down and brought away by his companions. The misadventure was the cause of further mischief, for it was with the greatest difficulty that the troops could be restrained by their officers from rushing the pa, which an after-knowledge of its construction proved must have been attended with great loss. As it was, two of the light company—privates Corbett and Goddard, were shot down; the former dangerously wounded, and since dead, the latter through the thigh, fracturing the bone. The state of the sufferers was speedily looked to, and they were conveyed to the camp. These were providentially the only casualties, which is mainly attributable to the low position in the pa from which the natives fired, for the whole force was within musket range, and the air seemed literally alive with the messengers of mischief.

The natives fired incessantly while the guns were taking up a position, and several shots struck the guns: the fire from this position made great havoc, being directed much lower than that from the position previously taken up. But the ammunition was all expended and the guns were retired before dark about fifty yards, and the troops laid down under arms for the night. It was evident that the pa was much knocked about, every shot throwing a cloud of dust above the stockade of the pa.

Breastworks were thrown up to within 150 yards of the pa during the night, and Colonel Gold and all the officers and troops engaged remained on the ground the whole time. The defenders of the pa, as if aware of the business about, and that the troops lay close to their beleaguered hold, for hours during the darkness kept up an incessant fire, but the balls, although rattling against the guns and pitching into the earth in almost every direction, fortunately did no mischief, for although the guns were struck, the bullocks that drew them escaped uninjured. And here it should be stated that the drivers of the oxen did their duty during the whole time with great devotion. Ordered to take themselves and their cattle into fire with the guns, not a murmur was heard, but an alacrity proving perfect abnegation of self was shown in obeying every order given. During the night the camp was occupied by Captain Bulkeley and his company, and the most sleepless vigilance was observed to guard against surprise; and on the morning of Sunday a detachment was sent out to the troops in the field, who had passed the dreary and hazardous time without any refreshment from dinner on the preceding day. Only two guns had been fired by the natives from the pa after the cessation of their night fire, at about three o'clock in the morning. After breakfast the guns were advanced to within thirty yards of the stockade, and opened a heavy fire with shell and common case shot, which made a small breach, through which Lieutenant M'Naughten, R.A., with his gunners, and a portion of the gallant 65th, rushed, but, to the disappointment of all, they found the pa evacuated.

The natives are supposed to have left the pa after midnight by a deep gully leading from the pa to the river, leaving two or three behind to keep up the impression of the whole being there, who left after firing the shots above mentioned. The effects of the previous day's fire, and the determination indicated by the troops and guns remaining in position, had no doubt shaken their resolution and determined their retreat. Upwards of 130 rounds were fired from the howitzers, besides the rockets discharged.

The pa proved to be of a most formidable construction, consisting of ten chambers excavated in the clay, communicating with each other, one at each side and two at each flank, each calculated to contain from twenty to twenty-five men. These chambers were wider at top than at bottom sloping from the centre to give strength and width of base to the work. The chambers were overlaid with rafters, and a layer of fern and earth between two and three feet deep, the whole surrounded with a double fence, filled up with fern and earth, communicated with the interior, and from whence the inmates could fire without in the least exposing themselves; but though invulnerable to the rifle, this powerful intrenchment had not been proof against the shell and rocket, a large number of canister shot and pieces of shell were found in the different chambers, and two rockets are known to have burst within the enclosure. There was an immense quantity of potatoes, Indian corn, peaches, fish, &c., it is said enough for two months' consumption, which in their haste to escape they had deserted. The loss sustained by the natives is not known, and probably will never be truly known; they admit but a few wounded, but those who first entered the place found indications which leave no doubt that some were killed, however disposed of, and the wounded conveyed to the bush are known to be numerous. The pa was torn down and fired, and the excavation destroyed and filled in. The troops returned to camp about three o'clock, bringing with them the captured flag from the pa, and were cheered by their comrades as they approached.

Since Sunday the weather has been very unfavourable, preventing the forwarding of supplies to the Camp by boat, and some difficulty is said to exist as to forwarding them by road or coast, although not a day has elapsed without communication with the town. Meanwhile, measures have been taken to strengthen the camp, by a new embankment and stockade of great strength outside the present breastwork, which are nearly completed, and the interior embankment is nightly guarded by a double line of sentinels. Nothing that we hear has yet transpired of the operation of the force.

The funeral of the soldier Corbett, who was desperately wounded before the pa on Saturday, took place without the camp on Monday. The deceased had the character of being a respectable well-conducted man and a good soldier, and was held in high estimation by his comrades and officers. The funeral was attended by all the men of deceased's company, and the officers of the camp. The service was read by Colonel Gold, and the impressive ceremonial of a military funeral was on this occasion deepened by the consideration that it was the interment of the first victim of a strife which may yet cost more valuable lives.

Taylor and his friendly Maories are forming a small but strongly intrenched pa close by the camp on the river side.

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The *Taranaki Herald* of 24th March says:—

A collision between the races, to avert which so much effort was made, has taken place, and it must not be disguised that the result has disappointed every one.

The rebels, strange to say, had erected their pa in an open plain, advantageously situated for the movements of artillery, and where they were liable to be surrounded and cut off. Four hundred of the gallant 65th in camp—another hundred from Wellington had that morning timely reinforced the town garrison. The troops were supported by royal engineers, artillery, and about twenty-five of the Niger's men, and whilst on this latter we feel assured that no one will regret more than the gallant Captain himself that he was absent with his ship during the engagement. Amidst a continuous fire from artillery, rockets, and small arms, the pa was silenced and surrounded. The rebels gave themselves up for lost. Crouched underground to avoid the withering fire above, they could offer little or no resistance. Nothing apparently remained for them but submission or death. But it was decreed otherwise. During the night the besiegers, impatient for their prey were withdrawn and one hundred rebels walked out unopposed and unwatched at dawn of day!

The inexplicable proceeding has more than frustrated the published views of the Government, and those indicated by the Press of the colony, which are in unison. Moral influence and physical display having in turn failed, it was of the highest importance to teach the natives a salutary lesson, and no risk to our forces, if it ever occurred to those in authority, was too great, or vengeance too severe for such a purpose. At present no more can be said than that the quarrel is assuming greater proportions, which we add with mortification and regret. The Taranaki tribes have defiantly interrupted Monday's outgoing southern mail, and with Ngatiruanui are making their arrangements for embarking in a struggle which should have been fought out and ended where it began.

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The *Weekly Register* of 28th March reports as follows, concerning the strife at Taranaki:—

The Airedale, which has been so anxiously expected during the past week, arrived in the Manukau, from Taranaki in the course of yesterday. The first blow has been struck; and as far as yet appears the natives have drawn first blood. Forbearance has been carried to the utmost limit; and the Government have been forced into a strife which they used every effort to avoid, but which now must and will be conducted with all the energy and decision which the means at their disposal will admit.

What are those means! At Taranaki there are now concentrated some 600 of the gallant 65th, a small but effective artillery force, together with a like body of sappers and miners; the blue jackets, marines, and marine artillery of H.M. steam ship Niger; some 300 Taranaki Militia, and about 130 volunteer rifles. These, we understand, are to be further strengthened by another draft of the 65th, which is to

## THE UNIVERSITY COMMEMORATION.

THE good fortune which attends her Majesty the Queen in all matters connected with the weather has long been proverbial in England. The changeful climate of the isle seems to accommodate itself to the royal plans, and the Sovereign's intended presence on any public occasion is held a sufficient ground for anticipating clear skies and sunshine, even amid the gloom of November or the tears of "lacrymosus Aprilis." We wish that her Majesty's excellent representative here were in like degree favoured by the elements. But this, unhappily, is far otherwise. In spite of all that has been said and written as to the cloudless blue of Australian skies, the heavens but rarely smile on our public fetes and spectacles. Is there a regatta? Libs, Natus, and Auster are let loose for the occasion, and the best rower is the man who can keep afloat. Is there a flower show? The roses are sure to be washed in a shower of most unpoetical severity.

The commemoration of Saturday last formed no exception to this vexatious rule. To borrow a phrase from brother Jonathan, it was "an everlastin juicy day, and the way it rained was a caution." Happily there were many of both sexes too resolute or too enthusiastic to be warned. It was impossible not to admire the intrepidity with which divers young ladies opposed their parasols to the deluge, or marched across wet turf and puddled mire in the most delicate *chaussure*. Of course, the hall of the University was not crowded as usual; yet there was still a goodly array of men conspicuous in the colony for worth and intellect, and enough of bright eyes to furnish fair excuse to any susceptible undergraduate who might be beguiled into temporary oblivion of academic studies. The Judges unfortunately were all absent on circuit; it having seemed good to our "collective wisdom" that the community should be periodically exposed to sundry evils which the presence of a single judge of the Supreme Court would suffice to avert. The Bar, as such, seemed to have no "locus standi" (or rather, *sedendi*) at the meeting; but were ably, if not fully, represented among the office-bearers on the platform. The Ministry, as far as we could observe, were wholly unrepresented. It would indeed scarce be reasonable to expect such a knot of men to encourage either the deep study which would discredit their own shallow sciolism, or those refinements of elegant literature which, as Lord John Russell would phrase it, are so "conspicuous by their absence" from the harangues of our present Ministers. Yet, within that hall, graced and beautified by the triumphs of art—rainbow-tinted by the pictured presence of those who founded or adorned institutions in the olden time—rich in memories of poets, scholars, and sages, the "*repertores doctrinarum atque leporum*;" richer yet in records of the liberality of Australia's foremost sons; rich above all in the living hope and promise of this fair land;—within that Hall, those Ministers might have learned lessons of deep worth and import. Looking above and around them, they might have been prompted to ask, What are we doing to enrol our names, in Australia's yet unwritten history, among those of men who have wrought unselfishly for high aims,

"Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo?"

What fabric are we erecting which will stand to bear witness hereafter, how wisely and how well we loved country? As they listened to the hearty, ungrudging recognition accorded by less distinguished students to the superior merit of a Stephen, a Murray, and others who bore off the honours and emoluments of academic success, they might have been led to blush—perhaps to repent—for the system of petty jealousies, ill-natured cavils, and ungenerous misrepresentations, by which, as aspirants after political prizes, they have striven to damage or discredit their competitors. And, finally, when they heard the cordial burst of applause with which the names of Wentworth and Nicholson were received, they might have admitted a wholesome doubt whether the intelligent approval of educated men and women were not a higher and a better thing than the blind plaudits of a mob, however inflamed by "weekly libels and septennial ale."

*Sed nunc non erat his locus.* The Ministry (with the exception of Mr. Hargrave, then at least a non-political officer) did not show, and the moral of the scene was for others. And we trust there were many present who had discernment and forecast enough to see the tree in the germ, the river in the fountain. We were truly glad to learn that there is a progressive increase both in the number of students and in the standard of excellence attained; and we earnestly hope that successive anniversaries will exhibit a similar advance. But, meanwhile, let not the observing public despise the day of small things. It is important to remember that the small number of students is due in great measure to the high standard of qualification from which the direction of the institution—to their honour be it said—refuse to swerve one jot. This may for a time be a seeming disadvantage; just as on Saturday it might have been pleasanter to listen to an indifferent classical recitation than to hear that the Examiners had found no Latin composition of that high grade of merit to which alone they were prepared to award a prize. But, in the long run, both the University itself and the community at large will benefit by this high-minded disregard (to borrow Sir C. Nicholson's words) "of all questions of present expediency, and of all motives connected with the acquisition of a mere temporary popularity." Beyond this, however, let it be remembered that nothing truly and enduringly great is of sudden growth. The maturity of the oak is the work of centuries. True,

"It is the sphere, the scale of circumstances,
That makes the wonder of the many."

But, in looking to the future of such an institution as our University—an institution designed, and we trust destined, under God's blessing, to direct the aims and studies of generations yet unborn to something nobler and loftier than mere material interests, we should strive to take a higher standing-ground, and to include a wider horizon, than the many seek to attain or have mental vision to embrace. And, that example may point the lessons supplied by reflexion, we should contrast Oxford and Cambridge as they now are with their earliest rudiments in remote and comparatively dark ages, when the princely or priestly benefactors, whose portraits look calmly down on us from the windows of our stately university hall, laboured half in faith, half in foresight, "sowing the To Be."

There are those who indulge in sincere, but we believe most groundless, regrets at the large cost of that magnificent structure, which is our ornament, and ought to be our pride. They err from looking merely to material considerations—from overlooking the inspiration of beauty, and the pure influence of high and ennobling associations. That inspiration, few who stray thoughtfully through the stately chambers of our University can fail to receive and recognise. That influence, though slow of growth, is even now not wholly wanting there. It was felt in a measure by all those who listened to that grateful enumeration of the names and gifts of benefactors which gave dignity and interest to the proceedings whereon we have commented, and which will recur unbidden to our thoughts at the word "commemoration." It will be felt, we doubt not, in more abundant fulness hereafter, when the alumni of our University shall have added the weight of numbers to the force of intellect, and when those who have already laboured in hope for them and among them shall have gone to their reward.

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## KIANDRA DIGGINGS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

No. V.

Kiandra, March 24th.

I MENTIONED in a former letter that, prior to leaving the diggings, Mr. Commissioner Cloete had recommended the closing of the camp immediately the first fall of snow took place. In the propriety of this course the sub-commissioners acquiesced, and notice to that effect was given to the storekeepers and other residents, in order that they might not be taken by surprise, or be left without police protection by the sudden withdrawal of the small force which is at present at the disposal of the resident commissioner, Mr. J. J. Lynch. As might be expected, however, the prudent recommendation of Mr. Cloete is not approved of by some persons who contemplate wintering here at all hazards; and accordingly, a meeting has been held, at which it was determined to memorialise the Government, praying that the camp might not be closed, but that an efficient police force should at once be established for the protection of that large proportion of the community (the petitioners say 2000) who intend wintering on the diggings. I am firmly convinced that the number has been greatly overestimated, for, having conversed a great deal with the diggers on the subject, I feel certain that very few indeed intend staying in the winter—their intentions, generally, being to leave here in April, and return at the end of the year, when the warm weather has fairly set in. But to revert to the meeting, and the proceedings taken in connection with the memorial. The recent robberies and outrages that have taken place, coupled with the notification concerning the camp, had the natural effect of awaking the storekeepers to a sense of their position, and, after some deliberation, a meeting was held at Kidd's Exchange Hotel, to take the whole matter into consideration. At the meeting which took place on Wednesday night last, it was resolved to appoint a committee to prepare a memorial to the Government, and also a series of resolutions for the appointment and payment of a volunteer police or protection committee, to act in unison with the regular police, pending any determination at which the Government might arrive with respect to the appointment of an efficient force. And, before going further, I may say that this committee was a highly respectable body, numbering many of the most influential persons on the diggings; amongst others, Mr. Charles Cowper, junior, Mr. Wright, Mr. D. Pollock, Mr. Templeton (auctioneer), Mr. Shelley, Mr. Samuel, &c., &c. Well, the memorial was duly drawn up, together with the resolutions to which I have adverted; and on Thursday evening, in accordance with a vote of the committee, the same were submitted to the ratification of a public meeting, when, after a good deal of discussion, they were adopted, and a sum of £26 was subscribed on the spot towards the payment of the special constable whom it is proposed to appoint—Mr. Cowper being elected as treasurer of the committee. Some persons in the meeting were for the appointment of a Vigilance Committee with "unlimited jurisdiction," and even suggested that a brand should be obtained, and the letter T. burnt into the forehead of every thief arrested. These propositions were, however, not entertained by the more sensible portion of the meeting, who were determined to take no steps which would tend in any way to ignore the duly constituted authorities, although, from the tenour of the communication to the Government, it will be seen there is a determination to provide against all contingencies in the event of an unfavourable answer being received. I append the prayer and concluding paragraph of the memorial. As hon. members say in Macquarie-street, "the document is respectfully worded," while at the same time its language is at once expressive and significant. After representing that the population numbers 6000, and that one-third of this number purpose wintering on the mines, the memorialists point out the evils which would result from leaving so many persons at the mercy of the ruffians and lawless characters that are to be found on every new gold-field, and they conclude as follows:—

"We would, therefore, submit that the small police force now located here should be considerably increased, a police magistrate appointed, and a building of sufficient strength erected to insure the safe custody of those whom it may be found necessary to place in confinement.

"Should some such measures as we herein solicit not be adopted by the Government, we fear the well-disposed portion of the community will, in self-defence, be compelled to adopt a line of conduct foreign to the principles of the Constitution by which we are governed, and repugnant to our own feelings as British subjects."

Whatever may be thought of this mutual protection movement by the Executive, or by persons at a distance, there is no denying the fact that it has had a very beneficial effect here already. The summary way in which the miners dealt with two fellows last week (one had his head shaved, and the other was cropped as close as the scissors could cut), coupled with the proceedings of the Protection Committee, has acted as a warning to some of the many vagabonds that infest the diggings, and, taking time by the forelock, they have left Kiandra for parts unknown. The rascal who was denuded of his hair for stealing a saddle is among the number. He had been given over to the police, but, no one appearing to prosecute, he was discharged after a day's confinement, the commissioner advising him to clear out from the diggings as soon as possible, lest he should make himself a second time amenable to mob justice. The fellow took the advice given, and left for Tumut within an hour. I should mention, in reference to the special constables whom the committee propose appointing, that they are to be subordinate to the commissioner; that their duty will be to act as a watch or patrol, and that their pay will be £4 per week, with an allowance of £6 per week for the captain or inspector. The force is to number six men, all of them to be selected by the committee of supervision, whose names I subjoin: Mr. Templeton, Mr. Samuel, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Reid, Mr. Shelley, Mr. Hay, Mr. Hunter, and Mr. Charles Cowper, junior, treasurer. The arrangement is only intended to be temporary; when the Government shall have supplied the necessary amount of police protection, I presume the functions of the committee will cease, and the special force be disbanded. Some action on the part of the Government is imperatively necessary; but whether the Executive would be acting wisely by committing itself to the maintenance of a camp here during the winter months, is a question worthy of mature consideration, and one on which I shall not presume to offer an opinion. Those who know the country and the climate will be best qualified to furnish information for the guidance of the Government when they come to deliberate upon the matter.

In any re-modelling of arrangements for the management of this gold-field next season, it would be desirable to increase the number of officials. There should be at least three commissioners here, and at the very least twenty-five or thirty policemen, exclusive of those who do escort duty. There ought also to be a clerk appointed to fill up miners' rights, summonses, &c., all which duty is at present thrown on the one solitary commissioner now stationed here. Frequently, Mr. Lynch is called upon eight or nine times during the day to settle disputes about claims—his presence being sometimes required simultaneously at places two or three miles apart. On some occasions, owing to the police being absent from the camp on duty, he is unable to attend to these matters of dispute, the only alternatives in such cases being to serve a notice on the defendants to suspend operations in the claim until the following or such other day as he (Mr. Lynch) may be enabled to attend and decide the matter. The camp, moreover, should be furnished with proper tents and covering. The present establishment is altogether inadequate, consisting as it does of only two small tents and one large one, this latter serving as a court-house, office, and sleeping apartment for the officials. There ought also to be a hospital or dispensary provided for those who may unfortunately be laid up by sickness or accident. There is now a poor fellow lying at the camp dangerously ill. He lost his way near Tangtangara Plains, and is suffering from the combined effects of exposure and some severe wounds on his right leg, caused by a fall. The man who found him treated him very kindly, kept him till he was able to be moved, and then brought him on his own horse to the camp. It is cases such as this (and there is likely to be many such) that shows the necessity for establishing some institution of the kind I have just mentioned.

Diggers who have just returned represent the alleged rush "at the head of the Tumut" as a sell. The place is only six miles from this, in a S.W. direction. The report of hundreds being at work there, and of a 160-oz. nugget having been obtained, turns out a mere *canard*. The report is attributed to some person—I believe a resident of Goulburn—in which town the discovery was first announced. Such reckless reports as these do considerable injury, and create much ill-feeling towards the storekeepers, who are invariably accused of getting up these rushes for their own special benefits. Another rush to a spot ten miles from Russell's, has likewise proved "a schicer," to use the expressive term so much in vogue with the diggers. There is, however, some excitement just now, touching an alleged opening of new diggings at a place situate about thirty miles from this. The precise locality is not generally known, but as many are starting in quest of it, the thing cannot into Kiandra for supplies from these new diggings, brought with them six or seven ounces of gold to sell, and it was this circumstance which first attracted attention. When questioned, they said the place was twenty-five or thirty miles distant; but they declined giving further information just yet. If the report be true, they will be obliged to reveal the locality, as they are sure to be followed and watched on returning. With regard to these diggings, I have nothing new to report. The bed claims continue to yield handsomely, and the patch of surfacing of which I have previously made mention is still turning out well, those who are working on it averaging from £1 to £2 per day. Great numbers are leaving every day, having failed in their attempts to discover new ground, and their means being pretty well exhausted. It is a singular characteristic of the Kiandra gold-field, that the precious metal should be so unequally distributed—the whole wealth of the place, to all appearance, lying within a space of one and a half or two miles. Probably deep sinking in the hills may prove profitable; but this is a species of work which cannot, of course, be undertaken so late in the season. Some Victoria miners have waited on the Commissioner to know the conditions on which they could open a quartz reef, which they describe as being distant about a mile from the present diggings. Feeling dissatisfied with the extent of claim awarded under the New South Wales regulations, it is not likely, however, that they will proceed with their enterprise, though, I understand, they have not yet abandoned their intention of testing the richness of the reef. The twenty-six men whom I spoke of as engaged in turning the river above the present diggings are proceeding rapidly with their work, their race being nearly completed. The place promises well, and they live in hope of getting something handsome out of it.

"The Township" is not quite so noisy as it used to be, nor is there such a numerous assemblage of queer characters to be seen there as was but a week or two since. The drinking, and cursing, and fighting, have not, however, died out just yet, nor has the gambling ceased. There is still a fair sample of rascality on the ground, for the Protection Committee to look after. The effect of recent examples will be to diminish thieving, for very few men relish the idea of having their heads shaved or their auriculars cropped off with a pair of sheep-shears. And this is but part of the punishment which the diggers have in store for any snapper-up of trifles who may fall into their hands. It is rumoured here that ten policemen are on their way up from Goulburn. Their presence is certainly required, and it is to be hoped the report is not without foundation.

It was stated on Thursday that the mail from Cooma to Queanbeyan had been stuck up about twelve miles from the latter township, and the mail bags rifled. I am endeavouring to ascertain the truth of the report, and will, if possible, enclose particulars previous to posting my letter. The roads are now quite at the mercy of any gang who may choose to waylay travellers. The services of some of those mounted troopers who patrol the quiet streets of Sydney by night would be invaluable up here at the present time. Unless some protection of this kind be afforded, the diggers will be necessitated to travel in mobs, or appeal to Colt's revolvers when assailed on the highway.

March 25.

Last night's mail brought us the particulars of the mail robbery above mentioned. As, however, you are already in possession of the facts, I need not further allude to the circumstance.

A great quantity of gold, that is to say some 1200 or 1300 ounces, has been lodged with the commissioner for protection, the miners requiring to be very careful with their earnings just now when so many queer customers are about.

Touching the tale of seven men having perished in the bush (a report which has gone the whole round of the Press), I have made enquiry into the matter and find that the thing is a mere fable—a piece of Munchausenism, in fact.

The weather continues very fine; windy at times, but with a remarkably pure, clear atmosphere. The mornings and evenings are cold, but the heat during the remainder of the day is equal to that experienced in Sydney.

March 28.

No positive information has yet been received concerning the new diggings of which I spoke in my last letter, though various rumours are afloat touching their alleged richness—some persons affirming that the yield is good, varying from half-ounce to one ounce per day per man. It is said that there are over two hundred men at work there, and that the number is daily increasing. The place is distant about eighteen miles from Russell's, on the road towards Cooma. The wall-to-do miners put very little faith in these reports, but numbers of those who have been prospecting about here in vain have started off, in the hope that the good news may be true. Should the rush prove another "schicer," they are consoled with the reflection that they will be so far on the road homeward. There is a growing impression in the minds of the diggers that these continual rushes are got up for a special purpose by storekeepers and settlers, but whether the surmise is a just one I am not prepared to say. It is, nevertheless, a fact that in five or six several instances of late where new diggings have been reported, the information has proved deceptive, and, after tramping twenty or thirty miles, and expending money and labour, adventurers have returned disgusted and disappointed. Should this latest rush terminate as others have done, I am inclined to believe it will be the last that will take place during the present season, as the miners are already on the move. If, on the other hand, the reports should be confirmed, it will be the means of doing much good. The unfortunates who are now doing nothing, or next to nothing, will then have a chance of turning their time and labour to some account. We hear nothing, now, of the rich spot at the head of the "Tumut," so I presume this also has by this time been written down a "sell."

With respect to Kiandra, matters remain pretty much as they were. The surfacing has extended a little beyond its previous limits, but the yield is small—those who are working the newly-opened portion barely making more than their rations. Some associated parties are cutting a narrow race of about 200 yards long, to carry water from a hill near the township with the view of sluicing the stuff, instead of having to carry it as they now do, in bags, to the creek. By this means, it is probable the surfacing will pay well, as an immense quantity may be washed in a day with a good sluice and a constant supply of water. The men who were engaged on the large race alluded to in former letters have completed their work so far, and, having succeeded in turning the river, are now about to commence sinking in the bed. The they hope to take a few pounds weight out of the claim. A heavy fall of rain during the whole of Monday night, and the early part of Tuesday, has caused the river to rise considerably, and brought operations in the old bed-claims to a stand-still. Many of the claims, indeed, have been filled in with drift, and are not likely to be worked out this season. In the case of two or three rich spots, the owners purpose registering the ground and working it out at a future period. This fall of rain has proved a misfortune to people such as these, whose troubles, however, obtain no sympathy from less fortunate individuals. "Serves 'em right," is the verdict unanimously passed by the non-holders of bed-claims on their neighbours who have been, as it were, washed out of their excessively large golden paddocks. To-day (Wednesday) broke with a heavy frost, and a cold, nipping air. About nine o'clock, however, the sun shone out gloriously, and the weather is now (mid-day) delightfully fine, the sky cloudless, and the atmosphere remarkably clear and pure.

Another very substantial building (intended for a licensed house), is in course of erection on the flat near the present township. The proprietor is sparing no expense in providing accommodation, and, when completed, the house will be one of the largest and best to be seen between this and Queanbeyan. It will be constructed of weatherboards, and have a shingled roof. The cost is estimated at £700. Kidd's hotel is doing a roaring trade, the place being always full. Board is charged at £2 per week, or 3s. 6d. per meal; liquors of all sorts, of good quality, 1s. per glass. This large business, does not, however, militate against the success of the "free traders," who carry on as briskly as ever, without leave or license. Some of these grog-sellers, I am told, net from £2 to £8 per day. Their mission will of course cease on the establishment of an efficient police force. At present there is no means of checking the evil, and these enterprising gentlemen are making the most of the opportunity now afforded them.

Another prize-fight, for £20 aside, came off yesterday afternoon, between an elderly man named Jackson and a stout young fellow rejoicing in the *soubriquet* of "Podgey." Jackson was seconded by Hunt, and Podgey by another pugilist named Hayes. They fought for upwards of an hour and a half in the presence of some seven or eight hundred persons, the assemblage including all the acknowledged members of the "fancy" and the whole scum of Kiandra. Podgey adopted the falling-down process, and having wearied out his antagonist by this means, the latter eventually refused to fight any longer. Podgey was consequently declared the winner of the battle. I hear that Hunt (who claims to be champion of the colony) is matched with Hayes, and that these two fistic heroes will meet in the roped arena next week. This fight is the all-engrossing topic at "the township," the merits of either man being eagerly discussed by the gang of loafers and idlers constantly assembled there.

A great many persons have left here during the week, some proceeding to other diggings, some to Sydney, and some to their respective homes. In a week or fortnight hence there will be a general clear out, and Kiandra will be left with a greatly reduced population till next season. People may remain here as late as the end of April, I am told; but as there is a risk of the rivers and creeks being flooded by rains, it is deemed advisable to start while the roads are open and unimpeded. This general stampede will, however, depend to some extent on what may be done by the Government with respect to the camp. If the Executive decide upon keeping an establishment here in the winter, it may have the effect of inducing many to remain who would not otherwise do so. Under any circumstances, there are people who purpose wintering either here or somewhere close by, so as to be in time for the good things which are expected to turn up in the coming spring. Mr. Pollock predicts the opening of a large payable gold-field somewhere in a southerly direction from Kiandra. He has tried the place, but knowing the severity of the season, he deems it prudent to let the thing remain quiet for the present. To proceed further towards the south or south-west just now would be to court destruction, and hence his unwillingness to give any information regarding the spot of which he thinks so favourably. That Mr. Pollock is not without good reason for holding the opinion he does, is shewn by the fact that he has engaged sawyers and timber-men, and made arrangements for erecting stores and supplying the new diggings with provisions, &c., when they are opened up at the end of the year.

Dr. Lynch returned to the camp this afternoon, from Tumut, having accompanied the last escort. He leaves again on Monday, on a similar duty. He describes the road as in a fearful state, from the effects of the late rains.

More robberies have been reported at the camp. One man (a member of Scully's party) was the victim, in one instance. He had taken the precaution of secreting 40 ounces of gold in a dog-kennel, feeling satisfied no one would have the temerity to approach the canine sentinel. In a thoughtless moment, however, he took the dog with him to a rush a few miles off, when some sharp individual, who had watched the operation of planting, visited the kennel and walked off with the dust.

The next escorts leaves on Monday morning. The Commissioner estimates the probable amount at from 6000 to 8000 ounces.

## THE LAW OF REAL PROPERTY.

(*From the Argus, March* 26.)

A LECTURE was delivered on Saturday evening, in the Olympic Theatre, by R. R. Torrens, Esq., on the system of transfer of real property in force in South Australia, and of which Mr. Torrens is the author. Mr. Justice Pohlman in the chair. His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Captain Bancroft, was present on the platform, also a number of members of both Houses of Legislature. A large proportion of the audience was members of the legal profession.

The chairman after a few preliminary remarks, introduced Mr. Torrens to the meeting.

Mr. Torrens, who was received with continued applause, spoke as follows:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen,—The kind reception you have given me encourages me in undertaking a rather arduous task, for so I feel it to be in addressing you on this subject. I feel that I may speak in such a manner as to prejudice the cause I have in hand—a cause of such importance that a man will become absorbed in it to the exclusion of the mere fact of how he may acquit himself in your eyes. This embarrassment arises, not from a poverty of material or the absence of interest in the subject itself, but, on the contrary, there is so much that it is difficult to determine what to select, what to omit, and what to bring out prominently. There is also a danger of wearying you with details, and that indistinct impressions may be made where I desire to impress a clear and distinct view of the subject. I feel, also, that the subject is not new to you. That it has been brought prominently before the public of Victoria in your Legislative Council. The clear, plain statements of Mr. Coppin have done much to interest the public on the subject. Again, the press of the colony has, in a series of able articles, treated the prominent and salient points in a manner so clear as to be [illegible] all. But of more importance than any brought this matter [illegible] in the shape [illegible] before a committee of the Legislative Council I find that Mr. Carter, the eminent conveyancer, his Honor Mr. Justice Barry, and, above all, his Honor the Chief Justice, have given such evidence as really tends to establish the great principles on which the South Australian Act is founded, in a manner more clear and more ably than I could hope to do, and with a weight of authority to which I cannot pretend. (Applause.) I would begin my lecture by reciting the preamble of Mr. Coppin's bill, which states that the law of real property, as at present existing, "is costly, cumbersome, uncertain, and unsuitable to the wants of the inhabitants of Victoria." (Applause.) There are, doubtless, some who will dispute that proposition, and others who are in favour of different modes of effecting the object sought. If there are such gentlemen here, I will not stop to argue that point with them, but will at once proceed to the question of the remedy for such a state of things; a consideration that will require all the time we have to spare. It is a fact that the existing law of real property was not brought forward as a system to facilitate and make certain and secure our transactions in dealing with land. It grew up with the feudal system, and was never designed as a law for the purpose it has been made to serve. It grew up under peculiar circumstances. Great jurists were not free to employ themselves in bringing forward a good system for that desirable end. In the feudal times, and under the feudal tyranny of the Norman kings, this system arose, and the jurists were then engaged rather in finding out the means of avoiding feudal tyranny and its exactions, than in forming a code of laws for the transfer of land from man to man. Subsequent jurists have been employed in reconciling that feudal system with the dictates of common-sense and the requirements of society, and so they have allowed this involved and strange system of law to prevail in respect to real property. This is the reason that at the present day we have a law so strange and so involved. With your leave, I will read an extract from Blackstone, to show that this great exponent of English law entertained precisely the same opinion. He says—

"Hence, law, in particular, which being intended for universal reception, ought to be a plain rule of action, becomes a science of the greatest intricacy, especially when blended with the new refinements engrafted on feudal property, which refinements were from time to time gradually introduced by the Norman practitioners, with a view to supersede, as they did in a great measure, the more homely but more intelligible maxims of distributive justice among the Saxons; and to say the truth, these scholastic reformers have transmitted their dialect and finesses to posterity so interwoven in the body of our legal polity that they cannot now be taken out without a manifest injury to the substance. Statute after statute has been in aftertimes made to pare off these troublesome excrescences, and restore the common law to its pristine simplicity and vigour, and the endeavour has greatly succeeded; but still the scars are deep and visible, and the liberality of our modern courts of justice is frequently obliged to have recourse to unaccountable fictions and circuities, in order to recover that equitable and substantial justice which for a long time was totally buried beneath the narrow rules and fanciful niceties of a metaphysical and Norman jurisprudence."

That is the statement of the recognised authority on English law. He says that from these contrivances and involved processes, our law of real property has become so confused and encumbered that nothing now can be taken from it without serious damage to the whole structure of real property. When we find that from the time of Lord Bacon to that of Lord St. Leonards the greatest intellects which England has produced have steadily and industriously attempted to rid the law of these contrivances, and when we see how utterly they have failed, we may indeed believe that the task is quite impossible. I have declared it to you as incapable of amendment—that is, incapable of amendment to advantage. So intricate and confused is it, that if we really wish a remedy, we must take a wet sponge, wipe it all out, and begin afresh. (Applause.) The foundation laid on the original ground plan was unsuitable—whatever is erected upon it must be unsuitable, it is impossible to raise a firm superstructure, the whole must be taken down, even to the foundations, in order to remove the rubbish which has been allowed to accumulate for many ages. (Cheers.) This necessary process having been completed, and a clear stage gained, the question then arises what should be built thereon, and how to build it. Should we seek out some new device, propounded by the ingenuity of some man, and put faith in his building, and trust him to keep our lands in a secure state during the trial which must necessarily follow upon any measure which is passed into law. I have no such device, and I should not have the audacity to propound any untried scheme, any new system, when so much is at stake. There is no occasion to seek out any new device. We have already in the law of our country all the elements which are necessary. The law of shipping has been in force for many years, and has given universal satisfaction. It is strange that a man may convey a vessel as large as the Great Eastern, by merely walking into the Custom-house, and paying 5s. for a form which he fills up, and which conveys his interest with the greatest possible security; yet if he wishes to convey the twentieth part of an acre of land, he must call in the aid of a professional man, great delay must ensue, and after all he may purchase a law-suit along with his land. (Applause.) So is it also with the operations of the stock broker, who in a very short time transfers property of enormous value. I require, then, to be shown why I cannot apply to land the same process which is applied to shipping. I require this to be shown to me, and if it is not shown, I then assert that we may adopt the same process in our dealings in land, and have no need of any new devices. (Applause.) The law of real property is peculiar to England; there is nothing of the kind in any other part of the continent of Europe. In the Hanse Towns there has been, for a period of 600 years, a system for the transfer of real property analogous to that in force in South Australia, and I am assured that such a thing as a law-suit in connexion with land is almost unknown. I am, therefore, encouraged to adopt the same mode of procedure. I have been for eighteen months conducting the South Australian system, and I have from experience arrived at the conclusion that it is much more applicable to land than to shipping, inasmuch as a ship is much more easy to remove from the jurisdiction of a court than land is. A ship may be taken away from the port of registry, but the land remains. Again, a ship cannot be divided. You cannot give one man the forecastle, another the keel, and so on; but this you can do with land. When two men purchase land together they can both be owners, and yet each may possess his separate instrument of title, representing his share. In a ship, the proprietors must hold jointly, although they may be very numerous, the law allowing of sixty-four partners in a ship, while the dealings of all are kept in the same certificate of registry; whereas, on the contrary, with regard to land, each person's dealings may be kept separate and distinct. This is the reason why I find that the application of the system to dealings in land is much more easy than to shipping. I find a very general concurrence of opinion, that, in attempting a measure for the reform of the law of real property, it ought to be based on some such model as that I have selected, and that it would be unwise to try new experiments. We have the test of time for the working of the measure, and we find that all reformers have gone on the same authority—namely, the Shipping Act—for the better transfer of real property. This, therefore, is the reason why the measure of Sir Hugh Cairns assimilates so closely to the South Australian Act. It is well to consider in what points the one measure is superior to the other. It is in vain to expect a perfect act, and if we wait in that expectation we will never get one, so that all we may do is to bring forward as perfect a measure as we can within a reasonable space of time. The measure which Mr. Coppin has introduced into the Legislative Council is the South Australian Act, with such improvements as eighteen months' experience have pointed out. (Applause.) The measure of Sir Hugh Cairns, introduced into the House of Commons, has not stood any such test. I will now, as I proceed, point out to you in what respect the two measures differ. I prefer, upon this, giving the opinions of English journals. The *Estates Gazette* circulates largely amongst agents, land brokers, and others. The editor of that journal, in speaking of Sir Hugh Cairns' bill, says it would become a dead letter, except that it would be a burden on the country and a charge upon property. The reason of this is, that titles, both complicated and clear, would have to be submitted to a court established for that purpose. The application would be attended with great expense, and when the decision of the court was had upon it, and this is material, the position of the proprietor, after obtaining the decision, would be exactly the same as before his application to the court. He does not get an indefeasible title, and he would be subject to just the same claims as before the decision of the court. The purchaser from him, however, would get an indefeasible title. Now, there would be nothing to induce a man who bought land with no intention event of selling he would do so, as there would be a delay of sixteen months. Is it likely that a man negotiating for the sale or purchase of land would wait a period of sixteen months? Again, the *Jurist*—I appeal confidently to the *Jurist*, because, while the editor speaks praisingly of the South Australian act, he condemns me personally in no very measured terms—the *Jurist* speaks in the same terms, and expresses an opinion that the Act is suitable and deserving the attention of the British Legislature, whenever the subject of law reform is brought before it. I may also refer to the *Law Magazine*, the organ of the Law Reform Association, which numbers among its members most of the leading men at the bar in England. The opinion of that journal is contained in the last sentence of an article descriptive of the South Australian Act:—"Although defective in a few minor points, and occasionally obscure in its language, yet, taken as a whole, it is more perfect than any measure hitherto produced by the lawyers of England." (Applause.) This is the opinion of persons with whom I have had no communication, and whom I believe unprejudiced, because they point out errors in the bill, and attack myself personally. There is one point in Sir Hugh Cairns' bill worthy of notice. Strange enough, he omits to deal with leasehold property. His measure contains no provision for leasehold property, or how mortgages are to be made or released, or how leases are to be transferred. It is, therefore, evident that this bill does not provide for all the requirements of the community, and, under its action would have this anomaly, that there would be two systems in operation in the same country—the old law would be applied in dealing with leases and mortgages, and the new measure in dealing with the fee simple. This is a serious objection to the measure. It has been said, in condemnation of the South Australian Act, that it contains a greater number of clauses than the bill of Sir Hugh Cairns. I may point out as a reason why it contains more clauses, that it points out to the Registrar-General what he is to do on every occasion. The other measure omits all that, and trusts to the officer himself for the proper performance of his duties. This, I conceive, is entrusting too much power to an individual. (Hear, hear.) It has been a matter of objection that there is a greater number of clauses in the South Australian Bill. But what is the fact? That which is comprised in one act in the South Australian system is divided into two, and though the South Australian Bill contains a greater number of clauses than either of the two which form the system under the other Act, it contains a smaller number of clauses than the two together. So that the objection, at the best, is very trifling and futile. (Hear, hear.) I will now proceed to explain as well as I can the South Australian system, and first of all with regard to land titles. It is enacted that all lands alienated from the Crown, after the time when the Act comes into operation, are to be under the Act by the mere circumstance of their alienation. So far, then, the Act is compulsory; but with respect to the other lands, it is at the option of the owner to bring his property under the Act or to keep it under the old law, just as he thinks fit. Applications, then, are received from owners of the fee-simple of lands from persons having a life interest in land, and also from persons who are intending purchasers, but have not yet completed their purchases. I would here observe that I perceive by the public papers that an erroneous impression prevails with respect to that part of the Act. Where persons have obtained possession of land under a written contract, and hold also a receipt for the money from the previous proprietor, it is not intended that those persons should be obliged to obtain the concurrence of the previous proprietor in their application. It is desirable they should do so—and they are usually requested to do so—but, if the original proprietor be absent from the colony, or be deceased, it is not to be insisted upon. The concurrence by the proprietor is intended rather to apply to cases where two persons have agreed, the one to sell and the other to purchase a piece of land, when, instead of the original proprietor bringing the land under the act, and obtaining a certificate of title, and then transferring it under the act to his purchaser, who would also receive his certificate of title, one operation is substituted for two. The original proprietor concurs in the application of the intending purchaser, in whose favour the title from the Crown is accordingly made out. (Hear, hear.) That explanation I tender in consequence of a letter which appeared in the *Argus* a short time ago. These applications, together with the title-deeds of the estate, are submitted to legal practitioners—barristers or solicitors—for their consideration. Their duty is to

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search and examine into the state of the title, and compare it with the application, exactly as if they were engaged on the part of a purchaser. They make precisely the same investigation into a title that a solicitor would make, if employed by a person intending to purchase an estate. And, in addition to that, a declaration, having the effect of an oath, is taken from the applicant proprietor, before a justice of the peace, or the registrar-general, setting forth the nature of his interest in the estate, and the liens and incumbrances that are upon the land. To the truth of this he is obliged to subscribe, stating that there are no other liens or incumbrances on the land within his knowledge. The solicitors having examined a title in that way, draw up a report to be submitted to a board of Lands Titles Commissioners. And here I may state that there is a clause in the Act setting forth that legal practitioners are excluded from seats at that board. This clause has given great offence to the legal profession, but, I believe, under a mistaken impression. The object of the clause is to avoid a very great anomaly, which, but for that clause, might take place—that of a legal practitioner in the morning being employed drawing up a case for a client, and in the evening, as a member of the Lands Titles Commission, sitting in judgment on the case which he himself prepared in the morning. It is consistent with common sense that that state of things should be prevented. (Hear, hear.) But it is by no means intended to exclude gentlemen of the legal profession from seats at the board—that is, if they are not practitioners, if they do not practise. The term "legal practitioner," in South Australia, has a definite meaning. The profession there is not divided into barristers and solicitors; but all who practise take out licences, for which they pay £5, and are called "legal practitioners," and so long as they retain that licence and practice, they are excluded from the board; but the moment they give up their licences and practice, not only are they admitted to the board, but, I should say, their experience and the knowledge they must necessarily have obtained in the exercise of their profession, and the improved intellectual power which the study of such a profession must bring, would make them decidedly more eligible than ordinary men for seats at that board. (Hear, hear.) That, gentlemen, is the process through which these applications go; they are brought to the board with the report of the solicitors, and the function of the board comes next. The report brought up calls attention to every point and matter that can seriously affect the title; and the board decide either to reject the application on the ground of the title being altogether unsafe, or they appoint a certain time which must elapse after the claim of the applicant has been advertised in the public papers, before an indefeasible right is given to him. The advertising takes place, and if no adverse claim is lodged, an indefeasible certificate of title is granted to the applicant. But if an adverse claim be lodged, the functions of the board and Registrar-General are suspended, and the Supreme Court is referred to as the tribunal to settle the dispute between the parties, and until the decision of the Supreme Court is known, the board and its officers cannot proceed further with the matter. Thus all judicial functions are taken away from the department and the board, and vested where they ought to be, in the judges of the land. (Hear, hear.) In case it should ultimately turn out that, notwithstanding the careful investigation by the solicitors and the advertisements in the newspapers, some person has been injured or defrauded by the issue of the indefeasible certificate of title—at least that he has been deprived of possession of the land that he might otherwise have acquired—he has his remedy under the South Australian Act. A small per centage is levied on the value of all land brought under the Act. This constitutes an insurance fund. Should a rightful heir or owner appear, after the issue of an indefeasible certificate of title, his remedy is to bring an action in the Supreme Court, not for ejectment, but for the recovery of a sum of money equal to the full value of the estate at the time when it was brought under the Act, together with all the costs which may have been incurred in prosecuting his claim. For the payment of all this, the person benefited by the error would be liable. But, in the event of his absconding or dying, the remedy of the rightful owner lies against the insurance fund, and, failing that, against the revenue of the country. Now, this appears to be consistent with right and justice. No person loses under such circumstances. The person who wrongfully obtains the indefeasible title to the estate really has no right to benefit by the error, and therefore he ought to pay for that which he received its value at the time, and the rightful heir thus gets the full value of his land. But what is the case under the old land system? [illegible] should [illegible] to [illegible] at once, not only is the land given back to the rightful owner, but, if built upon, the buildings with it; and the result is, that utter ruin comes upon individuals by mistakes of this kind. I know of a case in South Australia, where there was land which certainly was not worth above £700 or £800. Buildings were put upon it to the value of between £15,000 and £20,000. It was discovered that there was some defect in the title, and the Supreme Court made a decree, giving over to the parties claiming, not only the land which was originally possessed, but property of other people to the large amount I have named erected upon it. A village was raised upon a section of this estate by a number of labouring men who were connected with a building society at Port Adelaide, and all their property was swept away into the pockets of these gentlemen. Is that consistent with right and justice? (Cries of "No.") That is the law under which you live at this moment, and, no doubt, cases of that description have occurred in the city of Melbourne, where bits of land, in all good faith and conscience, have been taken possession of by persons who believed, and had reason to believe, they were rightfully entitled to them; and who, after expending capital in erecting buildings, then discovered that the land belonged to somebody else, and all their property has been taken from them. (Hear, hear.) It is strange how custom reconciles us to all kinds of evil; and, certainly, English people have lain under that gross injustice with wonderful equanimity. They don't object to it, really and truly, I believe because they are so accustomed to it. (Laughter.) But, as I have already pointed out, the only remedy for that state of things—the only way of separating the improvements from the land—is, by giving money to the amount of the original value to the rightful owner; no more than this should be required in justice to the man who, in good faith, but in error, has invested his capital upon the land. (Hear, hear.) I will now describe to you that which is the very corner-stone of our system. The great piece of machinery by which we work, the South Australian Property Act, is the registry book. All the old title-deeds, which I have described to you as being investigated by the solicitors, are put together in a paper bag and stowed away in the strong-room, to be hereafter burnt (a laugh), and, in lieu, a certificate of title is made out. This, in fact, is nothing more than a land grant, with which you are all familiar. It is, however, in duplicate, and, when all the forms are bound up in the registry-book, constitutes a leaf of it. The other is given to the owner of the land, as an evidence of his being the possessor of the fee-simple. This is one of them (form produced). Whenever the land here described has to be transferred the proprietor has to surrender his land grant, or certificate of title, to the Crown, and the Crown issues to the purchaser a fresh one; so that every man's title is distinct, and no man holds except under a land grant. (Hear, hear.) The wisdom of that principle has been recognised by very high authority in this colony. In the evidence to which I have already referred, I find his Honor Mr. Justice Barry pointing out that precise method, as the only one he could conceive and recommend for doing away with what is called the retrospective history of title. Now, that is a mischief we want to get rid of, for it is the source of all the delay, the expense, and the uncertainty that attend our dealings with land. At present, the solicitor has to look through not only the last conveyance to the present owner, but all previous conveyances, right up to the original grant from the Crown, in addition to which he has to look into minor transactions, such as mortgages and releases, and to see that all the forms which law and practice prescribe have been duly fulfilled in all these cases; and if there be any flaw, if any one document is missing, the title is unsound, blistered, and possibly altogether invalid. The intending seller is thus put to the greatest inconvenience. He will be unable in law to compel an unwilling purchaser, who has made a contract to purchase, to carry out his contract. But a more serious evil than this has come under my notice, and a case of the kind is now pending before the courts of South Australia. Where there is the slightest flaw or defect of any character—any deficiency of evidence in a title—a person who, by any circumstances, gets into possession of the property, although he never had any title to it whatever, and never pretended to have a title, may hold it, and cannot be ejected. A will is deposited in the Supreme Court of the city of Calcutta. It relates, among other property, to a small bit of land in the city of Adelaide. The Supreme Court of Calcutta issues an exemplified copy of the will, attested by the seal of the Court in the most formal manner, and thus attested, held to pass any amount of money in the funds, railway scrip, chattels, and goods of any kind, and yet it cannot be taken as evidence with regard to this small bit of land; and upon that point, the rightful owner of this land, who inherits under this will, has not been able to succeed with his action of ejectment, the person who has got into the house, and stays there, says "I won't go out—I know nothing of the title that the pretended owner professes to have; but here I am, and you must prove your title as perfect before you can put me out." And upon that the judges of the Supreme Court of Calcutta have decided that he cannot be put out. The only way of remedying the difficulty would be to send a commission from Adelaide to Calcutta to look into this will, but the cost of sending this commission to Calcutta would be about forty times the value of the property; and thus the rightful owner is literally deprived of his property by this small flaw in his title. These are some of the mischiefs that "the retrospective history of titles" entails. This same retrospective history, as I have observed, is also the great source of the cost attending the operation of the present law. None but a trained mind can look into such questions. No one but an experienced solicitor can with any safety be employed to carry on such an investigation; and the services of a man with trained intellect, and of experienced education, such as the legal profession supplies, must be paid for highly, as they ought to be. (Hear, hear). Again, the delay which this "retrospective history" creates is, in a commercial country, a very great source of evil. We are here rapid in our movements. We cannot afford to be checked by a delay of weeks or months; it will not do, in business transactions, to have to wait for these tedious investigations; and, therefore, I say the law is unsuited to the requirements of the inhabitants of Victoria. (Hear, and cheers.) Now, as Mr. Justice Barry has said, a means has been found of narrowing the difficulty, as it were, into a neck. We can seize upon, grapple with, and get rid at once of this "retrospective history of title." We cut off the retrospect—we put aside all the old deeds, substituting for them this certificate of title, and when the land is transferred the certificate is delivered up, and the new proprietor takes out another certificate. If a portion only of the land is transferred, a certificate is given to the purchaser or grantee for the part to which he is entitled, and the original proprietor receives a separate certificate for the balance unsold; so that each man has his title separate, and has not to depend upon any absent document, for that is another evil of the system to which I have alluded. In the average of cases it happens that a person is not always in possession of the deeds relating to his property. These same deeds may relate to other property, in which case they are not delivered up to the proprietor, who receives instead a covenant to produce; but where the population is so migratory as it is here, these covenants to produce are comparatively worthless. Let the document be lost, and the title becomes damaged. All this, however, is cut off by the new system. (Hear, hear.) Again, when a township is laid out under the South Australian Act, the proprietor of the land about to be laid out is bound to supply a correct map, made by a licensed surveyor, on a certain uniform scale, proportioned to the size of the allotments in which he lays out his town. The correctness of that has to be declared. The proprietor also deposits the certificate of title in the registry-office, from which he takes a number of forms known as "memoranda of sale," and, when he has sold an allotment he fills up a form of memorandum with the name of the purchaser, the number of the allotment as given on the map, and the amount of the purchase-money, the receipt of which he acknowledges by his signature in the presence of a witness. This is authenticated before the registrar, or, if the vendor reside at a distance, by a declaration before a justice of the peace; this done, and the particulars in the memorandum inserted on the duplicate certificate of title, which appears in the registry-book, the purchase is completed; and the cost of this memorandum of sale, forming the purchaser's certificate of title, would be 30s. (Hear, hear.) To show the time occupied in the transaction, I may simply mention that, shortly before I came here, Mr. Justice Gwyne visited my office for the purpose of making a purchase of that kind, and while I was engaged in showing him how the books in the office were kept, which he was very anxious to see, the certificate of title was made out, the money paid, the whole affair arranged, and he walked out with the title-deed in his possession, and the person who sold the property walked out with the purchase-money in his pocket. (Hear, and cheers.) I have now to describe the manner in which lands are leased. There are printed forms for leases, adapted to the different descriptions of property, and to the circumstances under which it is [illegible] upon that system was the colony founded, and it is owing to that system that the colony has thriven at all. I have seen that system of subdivision still further extended by the numerous townships which have been laid out in the country, and the general prevalence of building societies among industrious tradesmen and labourers. (Hear, hear.) There is always a great anxiety on the part of Englishmen to acquire title to land. (Hear, hear.) In South Australia a great encouragement has been offered to the industrious labourer and tradesman to acquire the fee of land. I affirm that under the old system of law, so far from the acquisition of land in small parcels of small value being a boon to the labouring classes, I believe it to have been most injurious to them. (Hear, hear.) I have seen so many men ruined by law expenses, when they came to deal with these small freeholds, that I doubt whether it is not an injury, instead of a boon, to give facilities for the acquirement of land in small parcels, unless the law for the transfer of real property be altered at the same time. (Hear, hear.) That eminent statesman and lawyer, Lord Brougham, recognises this principle. He has said that the possession of land in small parcels is a luxury that may be indulged in by the rich, but it is extravagance and ruin to men of small fortunes. This altogether accords with my experience in the colony of South Australia. (Hear, hear.) I have to thank you, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, for the attentive hearing which you have given me whilst endeavouring to explain a subject so exceedingly dry that it admits of nothing that could enliven it. I thank you cordially for the kind and attentive hearing you have given me. No doubt, in dealing with a subject of such extent and scope, I have left out much that I ought to have said, and a great deal of that which I have said may not have been clearly put before you. In either event, I shall be happy to afford any explanations, or supply any information that may be required of me.

The lecturer resumed his seat amidst general cheering.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR (whose rising was the signal for another burst of applause) said: As one of those who have had the pleasure of listening to Mr. Torrens's lecture, I beg to call upon you to join me in a vote of thanks to the lecturer. (Cheers.) As legislation is still pending upon the important subject to which he has directed our attention, it would not be becoming in me to express any opinion of my own as to the merits of the system which he has explained to us. But this much I may safely say—and I am sure all who are here will cordially agree with me—that it would be well if all great social reforms could be explained to us in as clear, plain, straightforward, business-like, and popular a manner as Mr. Torrens has to-night explained this matter. (Cheers) At this late hour I do not think well to say more; I will, therefore, at once call upon you to join me in a vote of thanks to Mr. Torrens for his very able and interesting lecture. (Renewed cheers.)

The Mayor of Melbourne, in seconding the motion, said the subject was one of the first importance to all of them, and thought that, unconnected as he was with the Legislature, he might venture to express the hope that the majority of the features in the South Australian Real Property Law would ultimately be carried out in this colony.

The vote was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Torrens, in returning thanks, observed that such an acknowledgment as that with which they had favoured him, coming as it did from those whom he could look upon as his fellow-citizens—for all the Australian colonies were together—was the best reward that a person could receive for years of labour upon a cause of this description. That his labours were appreciated, and might prove useful, was certainly a more than adequate compensation for the consideration and labour that he had given to the subject. (Hear, hear.)

A vote of thanks was then passed unanimously to Mr. Justice Pohlman for presiding, and the meeting closed.

## MINING STATISTICS.

(*From the Ballaarat Daily Star, March* 22.)

As may have been gathered from our former remarks on the lately published report of the Board of Science, we entertain no very high estimate of the opinions held by the board in matters pertaining to gold mining. We have, however, a somewhat better opinion of the statistics of the report than of its "general description." The latter cannot be compiled without some knowledge of gold mining operations, while figures may be summed up easily and correctly without in the least understanding anything of what they refer to. The statistics contained in the report of the Board of Science "are nearly wholly compiled from the mining surveyors' reports," and in some particulars they are supplemented and checked by returns from the wardens of the several gold-fields, who are enjoined and required to transmit periodical reports to the office of the Chief Secretary. Under the circumstances we feel justified in agreeing with the report that "the returns as approximate data are certainly valuable." There are on the various gold-fields thirty-two mining surveyors—of these there are ten in the Ballaarat district, while there are seven for the Sandhurst district, six for that of Castlemaine, five for the district of Maryborough, three for that of Beechworth, leaving but one for the mining district of Ararat. The mining and physical maps prepared for the Board by Messrs. Davidson, Cowan, and others, in the Ballaarat district, and the mining and geological maps of Messrs. Brown and Johnson, in the Castlemaine district, are mentioned in the report as reflecting the highest credit on the officers to whose labours they are due. The average number of miners on all the gold-fields, on the authority of the mining surveyors, is 125,764, while the returns of the wardens give 139,243* as the total male adult population employed on the gold-fields. The discrepancy between these returns may, perhaps, be accounted for by supposing that the mining surveyors include only those who are directly employed in mining operations, while the wardens may have included the attendants on the machinery. Even then there will still remain a considerable difference, which we can only get over by giving our opinion in favour of the mining surveyors' returns, since these gentlemen have a better opportunity of estimating the numbers of the mining population than their fellow officials, the wardens. There is one very noticeable feature in these returns, which is that out of a mining population of between 25,000 and 26,000 Chinese there are only 24 persons of that nation who are engaged in quartz mining. This solitary exception occurs in the mining district of Castlemaine. On the gold-fields there are 85,249 European alluvia miners, 25,049 Chinese alluvial miners, 15,342 European quartz miners, and the 24 Chinese quartz miners to whom we have just alluded. The approximate value of all mining plant at present on the gold-fields is set down at £1,155,923; this includes pumps worked by water power, horse pumps, hand machines, whips, toms, sluices, wheels, whims, and steam engines, the estimated power of the last named being equivalent to 8178½ horses, of which 3821 horse power is employed in alluvial, and 4357½ horse power is devoted to quartz mining. The following statement of the steam power used by the miners is interesting. In Ballaarat we have 277 steam engines of 3807 horse power, valued at £407,026. In the Beechworth district there are 30 engines of 320 horse power, valued at £74,220. The Sandhurst district has 112 engines, of 1739 horse power, valued at £282,623. Maryborough has 50 engines of 730½ horse-power, valued at £1.5,315. Again, in the Castlemaine district there are 93 engines, of 1221 horse-power, valued at £230,789, and Ararat has 19 engines of 361 horse-power, valued at £45,750. We therefore see that in the value of steam machinery the gold-fields rank as follows:—Ballaarat, Sandhurst, Castlemaine, Maryborough, Beechworth, and Ararat. The first and last named places, Ballaarat and Ararat, unitedly give 4168 horse-power for the engines in their districts, being somewhat over the half of that employed upon all the other gold fields. The use of steam power is becoming daily more common, and we have but little fear that the next annual report of the Board of Science will show an increase of at least fifty per cent. in power and value over that included in the present returns. We can only hope that, by using larger and better machinery our gold escorts may be brought to something approaching their former amounts. It would be a sorry state of things to find that we were locking up our capital in machinery which, after all, left us but so much the poorer for the outlay.

The plans and sections of various portions of most of the gold-fields, and which are deposited in the record room of the Board of Science, amount in number to 215. We have no doubt but that many of these documents are really valuable, but if we take the report itself as evidence, there are some which are of but little value,—or, at all events, they are such as might have been easily obtained without the fuss which the Board is given to making about plans. Thus, for instance, a general plan of one of the mining district sub-divisions has been forwarded by the surveyor, then it is added that the plan is a "copy of official map." Now could not the draughtsman of the Board of Science, unless he is very busily employed, have certainly more cheaply, than the mining surveyor. We really cannot see the special importance that can be attached to the preparation of copies of an up-country district on the ground, when it can be otherwise procured and made under the same roof as that which covers the rooms of the Board of Science. It is circumlocution with a vengeance; but then it is scientific and not political circumlocution, and that may not be so heinous an offence—still that it is an offence is unquestionable. The draughtsman of the Board of Science has completed plans of the Ballaarat and Maryborough districts on a scale of half an inch to a mile, and similar plans of the Castlemaine district and the Indigo are nearly finished, while a geological map of the Heppburn district is in a like stage of forwardness. Some of the mining surveyors, in whose districts mining leases have been applied for, have forwarded plans of the ground so applied for: of these plans there have been fourteen sent to the Board of Science. We imagine that all such plans might easily be procured, and if the new leasing regulations made it a portion of the duty of the surveyor to make a copy additional to the two he must now furnish, the Board would speedily become possessed of a very large number of such documents, reliable and at little cost. There have been several specimens of gold, iron, copper, quartz, native silver, fossilliferous rock, galena, antimony, &c., forwarded to the board during the past year, the majority of these were sent by the mining surveyors. In this matter we think that most of the surveyors might have done much more than they have done, and we imagine that there are many of those engaged in mining pursuits who could give material assistance towards getting up a really useful collection of specimens for reference. The most trifling assistance from but one in every hundred of our mining population would soon furnish a large collection, and there are few who do not in their mining operations fall across what to them is useless, but which if properly classified would tend to advance mining knowledge materially. We trust that our Ballaarat miners will keep this in mind during the current year.

* It is believed there are 300,000—but where are the profits on the labour, steam-engine machine, plant, &c., &c., &c.! The loss is evident.

## SOUTH AFRICA.

FROM the Cape of Good Hope we have twenty-one days later news, our dates being to the 16th of February.

The *Zuid Africkaan* says—Sir George Grey was to sail in the Himalaya, for the Cape, on the 12th or 13th of January, to resume the Governorship of the colony.

The *British Kaffrarian Banner* learns from a private source, that a gentleman residing in King William's Town had received letters from home, in which it is stated that Sir George Grey had declined his reappointment at the Cape, that General Wynyard would be appointed Governor, and General Tulloch, of the War-office, commander of the forces.

The reservoir of the new waterworks, for supplying Cape Town with water, had been completed. When three-quarters full, it contained nine million gallons.

The Customs duties received at Cape Town for January, 1860, amounted to £14,182 8s., being an increase of £2434 10s. 9d. over that of January, 1859.

The Cape contributions in aid of the Jews of Morocco relief fund amount to £183.

A young man, of the assumed name of Thompson, recently arrived at the Cape from Mauritius, committed suicide at the George Hotel on Saturday last. He had been slightly involved in pecuniary embarrassment, and in a fit of melancholy drank poison with great deliberation.

The Moravians at Enon have a two-horse steam engine going, which pumps out of the river 900 buckets per hour, for purposes of irrigation. The cost altogether did not exceed £200, and it has been refunded over and over again in potatoes, cabbages, &c., &c.

The sale of public lands moves on very slowly. It appears that only two land titles had been issued during the month of January—one of Messrs. Adams and Galloway in Victoria West, for 27,549 acres, purchased for £740, and £5 of quit rent; the other to the estate of Mr. Dumaresq, for 812 acres in Peddie, purchased for £200 and £17 quit rent.

It is stated by the *Fort Beaufort Advocate* that a Bastard had been charged with the serious crime of manufacturing passes for the Kafirs at 10s. a-piece. He is to be put upon his trial for the offence, which is a very grave one.

The *Mercantile Advertiser* states that the R.M.S. Phœbe had brought out from England twenty-eight fresh water fish, principally carp. The season at the time of the Phœbe's leaving was unfavourable for the exportation of any other fish, but arrangements have been made by Captain Clarke, to bring out, on the next trip of the Phœbe, perch, salmon, and trout, the two last both as spawn and young fry. A lot of carp which arrived in June last and were placed in the reservoir in the Botanic Gardens, have thriven well, and grown considerably.

The *Overberg Courant* is informed from Montagu that the prospects of the vine crops are most encouraging; and that the yield is expected to be quite as large as that of last year. The disease had only partially affected the vines in that locality.

A severe thunder-storm passed over British Kaffraria last week. On the new line of road to Graham's Town, a wagon and oxen were descending the hill leading into Retiksama Drift, when a flash of lightning suddenly struck the leader and nine out of the twelve oxen dead on the spot. The driver and three bullocks escaped unhurt.

Another vessel, forming part of the French fleet for China, put into Table Bay on Tuesday afternoon, February 7th. She is named L'Entreprnante (a two-decker, pierced for one hundred guns), and has on board 1359 soldiers and 51 officers, including a general of division. She is of the burden of four thousand tons, and is acknowledged to be the largest man-of-war ever seen in Table Bay. It is expected, however, that she will be totally eclipsed by the Austerlitz line of battle-ship, of one hundred and thirty guns, which is shortly expected. H.I.F.M. ship Perseverence, fifty-four guns, arrived in Table Bay on the following day, with 400 troops and twenty officers on board. H.I.F.M. screw steamer Rhoae, with 900 troops and thirty-five officers anchored on Thursday. The French fleet now in the Bay comprise the following ships:—Screw line-of-battle ship L'Entreprenante; screw line-of-battle ship Dryade. Frigates:—Andromede, Forte, Perseverance, and Rhone. Transports:—Calvados and Garonne. Upwards of 6000 French troops are now in Table Bay. The soldiers are to be landed as soon as the weather permits, and will be encamped on the slopes near Table Mountain. A considerable number of their sick have been brought ashore already, and comfortably provided for in the military hospital.

A grand entertainment was given at Government House on Saturday evening, February 11th, by his Excellency General Wynyard to General Baron Jarmin and the commanding officers of the French ships, and troops, in the bay. A select company of the principal military and civil officers had been invited. Baron Jarmin and staff were conveyed from the wharf in the Lieutenant-Governor's carriage, attended by the Deputy Quartermaster-General and an escort of the Cape Mounted Rifles. At Government House the distinguished visitor was received by a guard of honour of the 59th Regiment. During the repast the French band, which was stationed in an adjoining room, played several select pieces, being relieved, after dinner, by the band of the 59th Regiment. In proposing the health of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor Louis Napoleon, General Wynyard assured his guests in the name of the Queen and the British Government, that every possible attention would be shown by the local authorities to the French troops arriving here on their way to China; as also that, on his own part, nothing would be neglected which might conduce towards cementing the alliance so happily existing between the two nations; he, therefore, proposed the health of his Imperial Majesty Louis Napoleon and the continuance of the alliance between England and France. In responding to the toast, Baron Jarmin expressed thanks for the kindness which himself and friends had experienced, and in return proposed the health of her Majesty, Queen Victoria. On leaving Government House, Baron Jarmin was again escorted to his lodgings at the Masonic Hotel.—On Tuesday evening, the French Consul, M. Hausmann, gave an entertainment to General Wynyard, Baron Jarmin, and a select party. —On Wednesday evening General Jarmin entertained Lieutenant-Governor Wynyard, M. Hausmann, the French Consul, and a distinguished circle, to dinner, at the Masonic Hotel.—On Thursday night, Sir William Hodges, the Chief Justice, gave a ball and supper at his residence at Sea Point, in honour of the French officers now in the Bay.

The *Zuid Afrikaan*, of the 16th February, says that Cape Town, but for the presence of the China fleet, would be intolerably dull. Nothing relieves its monotony but the French soldiers and sailors parading our streets, and the French officers, whose graceful movements in the ball-room are the admiration of our young ladies, and the despair of the other sex. It is [illegible] officers and sailors are well disciplined, for, considering the numbers that ramble about our streets from morning to night, disorderly conduct is of rare occurrence, and drunkenness is certainly the exception, not the rule.

The *K. W. T. Gazette*, referring to the prospects of trade in British Kaffraria, remarks:—"Business continues very stagnant, and before an improvement takes place we much fear that matters will be still worse. We are, however, very sanguine that a change for the better will shortly take place, and we look much to the cultivators of the soil as a mark for our future prosperity. We must have patience until our resources are better developed, and we are glad to say that this is daily being done. Trade will then revive, but in the meantime it is a very severe trial to many, and ruin to some. The number of bankruptcies that have taken place from time to time is very great. Many houses that are substantial are heavy losers in consequence."

SYSTEMATIC PLUNDERING.—Several importers, resident in Graham's Town have complained that a series of systematic robberies has been committed somewhere, and by some persons, either in London or on board ship during the passage, or in landing the goods at Algoa Bay. Not in one or two instances merely, but in several, cases of clothing and manufactured goods have been received in Graham's Town apparently in good order, and to all appearances original packages, sound and untouched. On opening these cases, however, it has been discovered that the package had been previously opened, the tin lining torn off, and valuable goods to a large amount abstracted. In one instance, clothing to the value of £30 or £35 had been taken out of a single case; in another, shawls had been abstracted—the bottom of the case having been opened; and, of course, this was not discovered till the case was entirely unpacked, when a dozen valuable shawls were missing. In one instance, a gentleman had received from England a case of clothing for the use of his family; this case had been opened and examined, but as the articles were all marked in full, with the owner's name, they were all replaced in the package—thrust in, in the most rough and hasty manner, but not a thing was missing. These robberies have all occurred during the last six or eight months; and the cases which have been opened have been received by various vessels. The impression in Graham's Town is, that the thefts are perpetrated at Algoa Bay; either on board ship, or while being landed by the boating companies.—*Graham's Town Journal.*

THE TRANSVAAL.—A correspondent of the *Zuid Afrikaan* writes:—"Sechelli, that old enemy of the republic, arrived here on Saturday evening last, accompanied by the missionary Schröder. Next day he attended church, sitting alongside of the said missionary, quite in the rear near the door, on a camp-stool, I believe. To-day he had an audience with his Honor the President. What he comes to do has not yet transpired. It is said he comes out of mere friendship to pay a visit to the President, and ask a little powder and lead. He is a fine, big, fat Kafir. At noon to-day, during the glowing Eastern heat, he was seen walking up and down at the President's kitchen, dressed in a coat, trousers, and waistcoat entirely made of tiger skins, and a ditto cap on his black cranium, so that he looked a veritable wild man. On Sunday, at church, on the contrary, he was dressed in fine black cloth, white vest, and white hat, but by accident certainly, or from taste, a bright red woollen Beaufort round his neck. But, however tiger-like or half dandy-like his Royal Highness looked, it is at all events a satisfactory visit. It speaks of peace, and this is what the infant republic requires to advance upon the adopted road of development and civilization."

## THE COOLIE TRADE.

IT having been alleged by the coolie speculators that the coolies sent to Whampoa, from time to time, had gone there of their own free will, we publish, from the columns of the *China Chronicle*, of February 11th, the depositions of thirteen of those unfortunates, taken by the Chinese authorities from the ship Oldenburg. Their statements completely disprove the assertion, and show the true nature of this traffic in human flesh:—

Nae Foo Tsoe, 22 years of age, native of Tsang-Ching; on the 31st December, had been selling some charcoal outside the North Gate, when he was seized and carried off by three strangers, who placed him in a boat and carried him to a coolie broker at Whampoa. He was taken to three different foreign vessels, and refused to go twice; was in consequence beaten twice by the coolie broker. The third time he consented; it was a Portuguese who asked him, saw no Chinese officer; was well treated on board.

Tseay A-Yen, aged 18, native of Ying-tih, by trade a smith; was told by a friend that there was a quantity of iron to be sold cheap at Tung-kwan. They set out in a boat for that place, and he was seized on the journey, taken to a broker at Whampoa, was maltreated and compelled to go abroad as a coolie in a foreign ship. A Portuguese questioned him; saw no Chinese officer.

Tau A-Mow, aged 25 years, agricultural labourer; on the 17th December went to Fatshan to see his brother, and on the 29th hired a boat to take him back. The boatman, however, took him to Whampoa, and gave him up to a coolie broker, who forced him by beating to consent to emigrate. A Portuguese questioned him on board the foreign vessel; saw no Chinese officer.

Yong Ek-ow, aged 27, married, by trade carpenter, states—I was coming to Canton from Fatshan with some clock stands for sale. At a place called Wongs-how the boat was attacked by four pirates. I was then taken to Chung Chow and put on board a foreign vessel. I was questioned by the foreigners on board whether I was willing to go to Spanish colonies for eight years at the rate of four dollars a month. I told them that I was unwilling to go, when I was handed over again to the pirates; I was then tortured and taken to another foreign vessel. I refused to go on board, and was taken to a third, when, owing to the illtreatment that I experienced on board the junk, I consented to go on board; I was then sent to Macao. On the day of embarkation I refused to go. I was sent back to the foreign vessel at Chung Chow, and handed over to the pirates, who again illtreated me, and I consented to go on board the ship. I was well treated on board till I was released by the Chinese authorities.

Low A Po, aged 32, married, by trade a seller of vegetables, states: I am a native of Hwei-chow; I was asked by a man if I was willing to become a brave; I consented, and the man took me to Chung Chow; on my arrival there I was taken on board a foreign vessel and asked if I was willing to go to the Spanish colonies for eight years, at four dollars per month; I refused to go, but the men who brought me from Hwei-chow threatening to murder me, I consented; I remained on board the foreign vessel till I was released; I was well treated on board.

San A-Wei, 32, married, by trade a coolie, states: I am a native of San-on; I was seized on board a boat on the river by five men, and taken to Chang Chow; I was then taken on board a foreign vessel and asked if I was willing to go to the Spanish colonies for eight years, at the rate of four dollars per month; I refused to go, when I was handed over to the men who brought me from Sanon, when I was so ill-treated that I consented to go; I went on board the foreign vessel, where I remained until I was released by the Chinese authorities, I was well treated on board; I did not receive any money from the foreigners.

Chew See-Hou, aged 31, married, by trade a blacksmith, states: I am a native of Yen-tuh; a man came to me and told me that he had some work for me to do; I then went with him and he took me to Chang Chow, and we went on board a foreign vessel; I was asked whether I was willing to go to the Spanish colonies for eight years for 4 dollars a month; I refused to go; I was then put on board a junk, and was so ill-treated on board, that I consented to go; I remained on board till released by the Chinese authorities; I was well treated on board; the foreigners on board tried to hide me when the Mandarin came on board, but I escaped by calling out; I received no money from the foreigners.

Ngai A-Chin, 18, married, by trade a barber, states:—I am a native of Chen Yee; a man asked me to go with him to Canton; I consented to go, but in place of taking me to Canton, I was taken to Chung Chow, and put on board a foreign vessel, and asked if I was willing to go to Macoa and be employed there for eight years at the rate of four dollars a month. I refused to go, when I was handed over to some Chinese in a junk, where I was so ill-treated that I consented to go on board the foreign vessel. I remained on board till I was released by the Chinese authorities. I was well treated on board. I did not receive any money from the foreigners.

Kum A-Kun, 22, married, by trade a barber, states, —I am a native of In-tong; I was going from Penkwang to Sing-Chow, when two men who were waiting with me for the passage boat proposed to me to take a private boat at the rate of 6 cash a piece; I consented; I was taken to Chang Chow, and put on board a foreign vessel to earn4 dollars a month; I refused. The men in the junk then threatened to kill me if I did not conseat to go; I was then taken on board the foreign vessel when I refused to go to the Spanish colonies; I was handed over to the men in the junk, who tortured me; and I was again taken on board the foreign vessel; I remained there till I was released by the Mandarin; the foreigners tried to hide me when the Mandarin came on board, but I escaped by calling out; I was well treated on board, but received no money from the foreigners.

Wong A-Kung.—Aged 25, married, by trade a basket maker, states. I am a native of Hong-neng; I was on my way to Canton to be employed as a basket maker; at a place called Pok-sow I met a stranger, who told me that I should have to wait some time for the passage boat and proposed to me to take a private boat, I consented; the man then took me to Chang Chow, and asked me if I was willing to go on board a foreign vessel; I refused to go, when I was seized by several Chinese who came on board my boat, and I was beaten eight times. I then conceded to go on board the foreign vessel; I remained there until I was released by the Chinese authorities. I was well treated on board but received no money from the foreigners. I was hired to go to the Spanish colonies for eight years at the rate of 4 dollars a month.

Yung A-Yong, aged 25, married, by trade a seller of vegetables, states:—I am a native of Wei-chow; I am living at Canton: I met a friend in Treasury-street, who told me that he could get me employment at Honam at the rate of two dollars a month, I consented to go with him; we hired a boat, but on the way to Honam, he told me I should get four dollars a month by going on board a foreign vessel at Chung Chow. I refused to go, but he threatened to kill me if I did not go with him. He then took me to Chung Chow, on board a foreign vessel, when I was hired to go to the Spanish colonies for eight years at the rate of four dollars a month. I remained on board until released by the Mandarin. I did not receive any money from the foreigners.

Ngai Ah-Mun, 30, dealer in salt fish, belongs to Tsang Ching district: On the 27th December, three men seized hold of him, robbed him of 6000 cash he was carrying, dragged him down to the river and put him into a small boat; they proceeded to Chung Chow, took him on board a Hakow boat, and asked him whether he was willing to go abroad, he said no; they struck him over the head and back with the back of a knife. They again asked him, he again refused; they ducked him, having first made fast his hands behind his back; after the third immersion he consented; he was at once taken on board (*in his wet clothes*) a foreign ship; he there saw a Portuguese who asked whether he was willing to go, he replied yes; the Portuguese asked him how his clothes became so wet, he said the people on board the Hakow had beaten and ducked him; he was six days on board and well treated the whole time.

Le Ah-Pau: I am native of Chu Ngan Tsun, in Lung district, and am 32 years old; I am a small general dealer; an acquaintance of mine named Wun Ah-Chiao met me, and dragged me by force into a little boat, holding a naked sword at my throat; he took me to the Hakow boat; I stayed there five days, and there were five or six other kidnapped men in the same boat; I was bound fast by the wrists, and threatened with being thrown overboard if I did not consent to go abroad when asked; I was then taken to a foreign ship, where a mandarin asked me if I desired to emigrate, and I said "no," and I was then brought back to Canton; I was not ill-used on board the foreign ship; I have no desire whatever to go abroad.

## COUNTRY LAND SALES.

ON WEDNESDAY, 11th APRIL, at eleven o'clock.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, BARRINA.

COUNTRY LOTS.—County of Camden. Parish unnamed. At Mandemar, about three miles westerly from Berrima, adjoining the north boundary of A. Richards' 859 acres, and the west boundary of S. Hebblewhite's 640 acres: Lot 1, 39 acres 2 roods; lot 2, 40 acres; lot 3, 40 acres 3 roods; lot 4, 182 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

AT THE POLICE OFFICE, WINDHAM.

COUNTRY LOTS.—County of Macquarie. Parish unnamed. Mangrove Island, about seven miles from the mouth of the Manning River, and at the junction with Pelicans Creek: Lot 1, 23 acres. About seven miles from the mouth of the Manning River, on Mitchell's Island, adjoining the west boundary of J. Johnson's 59 acres: Lot 2, 45 acres; lot 3, 80 acres; lot 4, 35 acres; lot 5, 54 acres. At Knorrit Flat, on the Manning River, about three-quarters of a mile above where the road crosses from the Upper Manning to Wingham: Lot 6, 43 acres. Adjoining the north boundary of E. Kennedy's 55 acres at the junction of Mungbil Creek with the Manning River: Lot 7, 41 acres. Adjacent to the east boundaries of Richards' and Somerville's portions on Dirigo Creek: Lot 8, 39 acres 3 roods; lot 9, 41 acres; lot 10, 80 acres.—County of Gloucester. Parish unnamed. Adjoining the south-east corner of the town of Tinonee: Lot 11, 26 acres 18 perches; lot 12, 17 acres 1 rood 37 perches; lot 13, 18 acres 2 roods 21 perches. On Stony Gully, about a quarter of a mile southerly of J. Carey's 41 acres on Bow Bow Creek: Lot 14, 20 acres. Near Barrill Creek, adjoining the eastern boundary of R. Mason's 65 acres: Lot 15, 46 acres. On the Manning River, adjoining the west boundary of J. Martin's 130 acres: Lot 16, 90 acres. On the Manning River, adjoining the southern boundary of W. Chapman's 33 acres: Lot 17, 33 acres. Upset price, £1 per acre.

National Library

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.—April 4.

Mountain Maid, brig, 193 tons, Longmuir, from Port Cooper, 17th ultimo. Passengers—12 in the steerage. J. J. Peacock, agent.

Hunter (s.), 200 tons, Captain Sullivan, from Clyde River, 3rd instant. Passengers—Messrs. Gascon, Croll, Steuart, Bliss, and 24 in the steerage. E. Manning, agent.

Mimosa (s.), 200 tons, Fletcher, from Merimbula and Ulladulla, 3rd instant. Passengers—Mrs. Murray, Miss Kendall, Miss Dugood, Messrs. Tooth, Kendall, M'Lean, Inspector Black, and 2s in the steerage.

Lord Ashley (H.R.M.S.S.), 555 tons, Captain Kennedy, from Auckland, 28th ultimo. Passengers—Rev. J. Koe, Messrs. Hall, M'Kay, Dlorr, Johnson, Simpson, Batger, T. and W. Milner, 15. Ellis, W. Johnson, Bolous, Molloy, Mrs. M'Arthy and daughter, and 56 in the second cabin.

### DEPARTURES.—April 4.

King Philip, for Guam.
Tasmania (s.), for Eden and Hobart Town.
Telegraph (s.), for Brisbane.
Penelia (s.), for Grafton.
William Alfred, for Wellington.

### PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—April 4.

Falke, for South Sea Islands; William, for Port Macquarie; Henri and Oscar, for Shanghai; Curlew, on a whaling voyage; Jenny Lind, for Rockhampton; Ellen, for Twofold Bay.

### CLEARANCES.—April 4.

Tasmania (s.), 385 tons, Captain Clinch, for Eden and Hobart Town. Passengers—Mr. Clarke, Mr. and Miss Crompton, and 4 in the steerage.

Ellen, schooner, 54 tons, Captain Nicholson, for Twofold Bay, with sundries and one passenger.

Jenny Lind, schooner, 125 tons, Captain Curran, for Rockhampton. Passengers—Messrs. Wilmot and Jones, and 13 in the steerage.

Telegraph (s.), 720 tons, Captain O'Reilly, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Miss Cramp, Miss Thompson, Mrs. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. W. Green and servant, Dr. Thomson, Messrs. Grant, Tregarthe, Thompson, Ivory, Kennedy, Macarthur, Bogle, Russell, Sidney, Warren, Wood, Donkin, Taylor, and 24 in the steerage.

### COASTERS INWARDS.—April 4.

Rapid (s.), from Kiama and Wollongong, with 65 kegs butter, 4 bundles leather, 19 pigs, 8 calves, 3 coops fowls, 5 bags maize, 13 bundles cabbagetree; Echo and Flying Squirrel, from Brisbane Water, with 800 baskets shell, 3000 treenails, 3 tons wood, Tritos, Margaret, Grafton, Ellen, Margaret and Mary, Unknown, and Unity, from Newcastle, with 355 tons coals, 600 bags bran, 300 bags flour, 65 bags wheat; Paterson (s.), from Morpeth, with 176 hides, 151 bales hay, 6 casks tallow, 34 bundles shoepeatine, 7 bags onions, 61 bags maize, 2 cases wine, 11 lambs, 16 calves, 1 horse, 13 coops poultry, 5 cases eggs; Hilalong (s.), from Morpeth, with 67 bales wool, 100 bags maize, 10 kegs tobacco, 46 pigs, 13 calves, 23 lambs, 5 horses, 10 coops poultry, 10 cases eggs.

### COASTERS OUTWARDS.—April 4.

Echo, Jane, Magnet, Reindeer, and Flying Squirrel, for Brisbane Water; Mary and Rose, Wasserfield, Ellen, Alarm, Goldseeker, and Petrel, for Newcastle; Return, for Macleay River.

### IMPORTS.—April 4.

Mountain Maid, from Port Cooper: 25 packages, 400 cheeses, 5 bales wool, 15 casks tallow, 300 hides, 100 skins. J. J. Peacock.

### EXPORTS.—April 4.

Tasmania (s.), for Hobart Town: 3 packages, F. Macnab and Co.; 2 cases, caddington; 1 ton cheese, 15 casks tallow, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 3 tierces beef, H. Connor; 1 case wine, E. Cox; 1 case, Lever; 5 casks tallow, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 60 bags biscuit, G. Wilkie; 2 cases, Goldsmith and Co.

Wonga Wonga (s.), for Melbourne: 1 bundle, Hall and Alderson; 1 case, P. N. Russell and Co.; 1 case, Levicks and Piper; 1 box, 301 Benwant and Rose; 43 bags maize, H. R. Beauchamp; 40 bags maize, Ah Sing; 200 bags grain, Jackson and Co.; 1 case, A. S. N. Co.; 100 bags bran, 50 kegs butter, 1 hogshead eggs, C. Bond; 60 tubs butter, G. Whittingham; 6 bags oysters, G. Rose; 1 case, Addison; 6 bags oysters, Griffiths; 3 coops poultry, Collins.

Jenny Lind, for Rockhampton: 1 package cigars, 1 hogshead brandy, 1 hogshead rum, 1 quarter-cask sherry, J. Bros; 1 package tobacco, J. M. Leigh; 1 package opium, Elliott, Brothers; 1 hogshead rum, 5 cases geneva, 1 hogshead brandy, 6 cases port, 6 cases claret, 1 hogshead ale, 17 bags sugar, 1 chest 2 half-chests tea, 5 bags flour, 9 packages oil stores, 6 cases cordials and bitters, 3 casks lemonade, 11 packages, D. Cohen and Co.; 1 package cigars, 1 package tobacco, J. Kendall; 1 hogshead rum, 5 cases gin, 9 cases liqueurs, 9 cases geneva, 1 quarter-cask sherry, 1 hogshead 12 casks beer, 3 cases syrups, 6 cases vermicelli, J. Ralph; 1 half-tierce tobacco, 2 chest tea, J. V. Barnard and Co.; 2 packages tobacco, 7 chests 7 half-chests tea, 50 mats sugar, 90 bags flour, 14 bars 2 bundles iron, 12 cases groceries, 12 bags maize, 10 bags potatoes, 1 dray, 2 cart boxes, 24 bags salt, 75 packages, Lonie and Larnach; 6 chests 5 half-chests tea, 12 casks beer, 35 mats sugar, 50 bags flour, 16 bags salt, 10 cases oil stores, 17 bundles iron, 8 kegs nails, 20 packages, J. Fraser and Co.; 24 bags sugar, W. Busfield; 1 cask treacle, 60 mats bastards, Colonial Sugar Company; 2 bags sugar, R. Towns and Co.; 10 barrels flour, E. Chapman and Co.; 1 case, J. D. Jones; 13 casks soda water, W. G. Henfrey; 1 chest tea, 1 case, Brierley Dean, and Co.; 1 case, Young, Lark, and Co.; 17 cases beer, A. Cooper; 1 case, Fisher, Salting, and Co.; 2 packages, Rabone, Feez, and Co.; 3 packages, F. A. Bibe; 2 bundles, 30 pieces iron, 15 packages, J. Keep; 1 case, J. B. Holdsworth; 1 ton hay, 1 ton potatoes, 9 sacks maize, 1 case onions, Captain Curran; 10,000 feet timber, H. Moore.

### SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Navigators Islands.—By the Falke, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Port Curtis and Rockhampton.—By the Jenny Lind, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Auckland.—By the George Henderson, this day, at noon.

For Eden and Melbourne.—By the City of Sydney (s.), on Saturday, at 2.30 p.m.

### MAILS BY THE EMEU.

General Post Office, Sydney, 4th April, 1860.

The Mails by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer EMEU will be made up at this office SATURDAY, 14th instant, at 9 a.m., for all letters posted at the General Post Office, not addressed to the United Kingdom, and at 11 a.m. for all letters so addressed. Newspapers must be posted one hour before the letters, i.e., at 8 and 10 a.m. respectively. The following mails will be despatched, viz.: To the United Kingdom, via Marseilles and via Southampton. To France, and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France). To the Northern countries of Europe via Trieste. To Melbourne, Tasmania, Adelaide, Western Australia, Mauritius, Suez, Alexandria, Malta, Aden, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Ceylon, Galle, Singapore, Manilla, China, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena.

Registered letters not addressed to the United Kingdom, will not be received after 4 p.m., 13th instant, but letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be registered from 9 to 10 a.m., 14th instant. All letters and newspapers, not otherwise marked, will be forwarded by this opportunity. Letters intended to be transmitted by any of the special routes above mentioned, viz., "via Marseilles," "in closed Mail to France," or "via Trieste," must be so addressed.

Rates—All letters going to or through the United Kingdom, must be prepaid; and the additional charge on those sent "via Marseilles," is 2d. the quarter ounce.

On letters addressed by "the closed Mail to France," the colonial postage only (6d. the half-ounce) is required.

On letters sent "via Trieste," the postage, as already notified, is 1s. the half-ounce.

W. H. Christie, Postmaster-General.

N.B.—All letters posted in the iron letter receivers must be so posted before 7 a.m., on the 14th instant.

Custom House, Entered Outwards: April 4.—Lord Worsley (s.), 400 tons, Captain Johnson, for Auckland; Fitzjames, ship, 1195 tons, Captain Hamilton, for Callao.

The cargo of the Hunter, from the Clyde, consists of 40 bags oysters, 2 coops fowls, 2 kegs butter.

The Mountain Maid left Port Cooper on the 17th ultimo, and on the 19th experienced a heavy gale from the north-west, during which several sails were split, &c.; since then she has had a continuance of light winds. On the 22nd, spoke the Louis and Miriam, in Cook's Straits sixteen days from Sydney, who reports having sighted the mail steamer the day previous, going into Nelson.

The Lord Ashley, which arrived last night from Auckland, has experienced good weather throughout the passage.

The cargo of the Mimosa (s.), consists of 290 bags potatoes, 85 bags wheat, 91 kegs butter, 6 cases cheese, 3 bales 3 bags leather, 20 hides, 1 horse, 9 pigs, 3 calves, and sundries.

Bellambi Harbour.—We are informed that, in answer to personal representations made to the late Secretary of Public Works, by Mr. Hale, the sum of £600 will be placed upon the additional estimates for this year for providing and laying down secure moorings in the harbour of Bellambi. The judiciousness of and necessity for this expenditure will be found when we state that twenty-one cargoes of coals have been shipped from this place during the last month, principally for exportation to the East, and also for H.M. steamers in Port Jackson.—*Illawarra Mercury.*

[By Electric Telegraph.]

### NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

April 3.—Flower of Wexford, from Port Stephens.

DEPARTURES.

April 3.—Norna, for Guam; Athol, for Melbourne.

### MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

April 3.—Clarendon, Harriet Hope, from Newcastle.
April 4.—Mariposa, from Hobart Town; Sir I. Newton, from Sydney; Maisy, from Adelaide.

DEPARTURES.

April 3.—Atlantic, for Callao; Bianche, for Guam; Omeo (s.), for Adelaide.

### ADELAIDE.

ARRIVAL.

April 2.—Woodlark, from Mauritius.

### HOBART TOWN.

ARRIVAL.

April 3.—Eliza, from New Zealand.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

April 4.—9 a.m.—Queenscliffe, W., fresh, cloudy, thick, rainy.
Albury, N.N.W., fine.
Gundagai, N.E., cloudy.
Yass, N., cloudy.
Goulburn, calm, fine.
Bathurst, W., cloudy.
Newcastle, N.W., cloudy.

### NEWCASTLE.

DEPARTURES.

April 3.—Norna, barque, Robinson, for Guam, with 420 tons coal.
April 3.—Athol, schooner, Bond, for Melbourne, with 245 tons coal.
April 4.—Kandanghand, Dutch ship, Zeith, for Guam, with 820 tons coal.

COASTER INWARD.

April 3.—Flower of Wexford, from Port Stephens.

### CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

TABLE BAY.

ARRIVALS.

February 11.—Orient, from Adelaide, bound to London.
February 14.—Peter Godeffroy, from Hamburg, to Adelaide, with 62 passengers.

French War Vessels in Port.—February 15: Rhine (s.), 8 guns; Loire (s.), 4 guns; Nievre (s.), 10 guns; L'Entrecasteaux (s.), 12 guns; Andromede, frigate, 36 guns; Calcedoe (s.), 6 guns; Garronne (s.), 4 guns; La Dryade (s.), 12 guns; Perseverance (s.), 54 guns; La Fort, frigate, 36 guns, all bound for China with troops.

Capture of a Slaver.—On the 22nd of September, as her Majesty's ship Spitfire was steaming to windward, a brigantine, suspected of being engaged in the slave-trade, was met off Aghway, Bight of Benin, running to leeward, which shortly afterwards anchored at Whydah, a noted slave depot, at which place her Majesty's ship Spitfire likewise anchored. For three days the suspected vessel remained there, pretending to discharge plank and other cargo. On Sunday afternoon, September 23, the weather being thick and squally, the brigantine left Whydah, and was to leeward. Desiring not to lose sight of her the Spitfire steamed in the same direction that afternoon, and Lieutenant Chapman, having ascertained that she was not anchored at Jackin, to which place the brigantine was said to have been bound, proceeded in chase, and came up with her working off the land, on a wind, at ten p.m. No satisfactory answers being returned when hailed she was boarded, and proved to be the suspected vessel. The boarding officers returned apparently satisfied with the result, and with the account given by the person representing himself as the master of the vessel. Notwithstanding all this, doubt as to her honesty remained in Lieutenant Chapman's mind, and there being almost a calm, he decided on steaming back to Jackin, to learn some particulars of her having been off that place, which is a noted slave station. Having ascertained early next morning that a vessel had shipped slaves there the previous afternoon, he proceeded again in chase of the brigantine, and came up with her at ten a.m. September 26th. Lieutenant Chapman boarded in person, and not being satisfied with the answers given by the person supposed to be the master of the vessel, who said that he had no papers, directed the hatches to be opened, whereon issued immediately the frantic cries of stifling hundreds of wretched human beings, who were huddled together in heaps, naked, regardless of sex or age. At the same time two or three of the slaver's crew leaped out of the hold, naked to the waist, and besmirched with the blood of the wretched blacks, whom they cruelly lashed into keeping silence, looking in every respect perfect demons. The flag that she unwarrantably had laid claim to was hauled down by one of her own crew, and the British run up, amidst the hearty cheers and joyful shouts of the rescued Africans. The vessel was found to contain 350 slaves, and was taken in tow to Whydah, and despatched next day to Sierra Leone, with the slaves all healthy, for adjudication in the Prize Court at that place.—*Cape Town Advertiser*, February 16.

### SYDNEY HEADS.

| | TIME. | WINDS. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| April 4. | 8·30 a.m. | N.E. | Light, and thick fog. |
| | Noon. | E.N.E. | Ditto, and clear. |
| | 5 p.m. | N.E. | Moderate, and ditto. |

### DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

| 1860. April. | | Rises | SUN Sets | HIGH WATER. Morn. | After. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Thursday | 6 18 | 5 47 | 6 56 | 7 21 |

Moon.—Full, 6th April, 8 a.m.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.*


# The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1860.


The Legislative Council met yesterday, but there was some difficulty in making a quorum.

In reply to Mr. Johnson, the Colonial Secretary said that so soon as the Government were enabled to turn their attention to the subject, they intended to issue a new Commission of the Peace.

Mr. Cowper, in reply to Mr. Johnson, said that, "pending the passing of the Estimates through Parliament, the charges necessary for carrying on the public service must be defrayed, and the Government is using every measure for pressing on the Estimates as speedily as possible;" and in a conversational course which ensued, Mr. Cowper further stated that it was the intention of the Government to ask for a Bill of Indemnity for past expenditure not authorised by Parliament.

Dr. Douglass made and carried a motion, for an address for papers, in reference to a case Harpraves v. Seaman, arising out of proceedings by the Bench at Gosford, and subsequent dealings by the Bench of Magistrates at Sydney.

No objection was offered on the part of the Government.

Dr. Douglass also moved and carried another address for papers, in reference to a man named Wallace, who having been committed to Darlinghurst in February, 1859, as a "lunatic," was there kept until February, 1860, when he was sent to Tarban Creek as an idiot.

In this case the Government at once produced the papers, the Colonial Secretary stating that the conduct of certain officials in this matter had already been censured by his predecessor, but that he had not yet decided on what further action he should himself take.

The House went *(pro forma)* through the business on the paper, and adjourned until Thursday next.

The Legislative Assembly met yesterday at half-past three o'clock.

In reply to Mr. Macleay, the Colonial Treasurer stated that Mr. G. H. Barney was suspended from duty in consequence of a criminal charge having been preferred against him; but that charge not being proved, he was reinstated in office.

After some other preliminary business, Mr. Weekes said, before moving the Speaker out of the chair, and the House into Committee of Supply, he desired to offer some remarks on the state of the public finances. The statement he had to make differed slightly from that of his predecessor in office. The actual returns of 1859 gave a total of revenue and receipts amounting to £1,533,009, being more than £14,000 less than the sum estimated by his predecessor. The decrease was principally in the land sales; the Customs, gold revenue, and telegraph revenue, all showed a slight increase, but still the decline of the land sales left a deficiency in the year's estimate of £14,000 on the 31st of December, on which day there was a balance credit of £42,000 to be carried over to the new year, instead of £52,000 as estimated. He estimated that at the close of the present year they should have a balance of £40,000; but the supplementary estimates to be submitted would consume nearly the whole of this. Still he thought there was no just grounds for alarm. The very large falling off in the revenue for the first quarter of present year just closed could be easily accounted for, on comparing the quarter with the corresponding quarter of last year. Last year the assessment was during the first quarter, which was not the case this year. As to the Customs revenue, they all knew that the operations of commerce were affected by sudden impulses which could not be well accounted for. In the first quarter of 1859 an unusual quantity of dutiable goods was taken out of bond for domestic consumption; during this an unusual quantity had been exported, chiefly to Queensland, which, of course, paid no duty. The falling off in the land sales this last quarter was enormous, and he thought it was difficult to give a satisfactory reason for it. All things, however, were not unfavourable; the consumption at the Snowy River diggings would naturally augment the revenue. But throughout the year it would be necessary to exercise the utmost economy.

Mr. J. Campbell complained that the information afforded was not sufficiently satisfactory.

Mr. Samuel expected to have heard some plan propounded for meeting the acknowledged deficiency. Then the statement just made was not sufficiently explicit in its facts. There was a sum of £18,000 due to Queensland, which ought to have been placed to the debit of this Government. There was an additional £25,000 for Panama, if the Government intended to act on the resolution of Mr. Parkes; and again, the Treasurer, when last in office, had pledged himself to abolish the tea and sugar duties. When these matters were attended to, what would become of his calculations? As to the Government of which he (Mr. Samuel) was a member, he might say that they had determined to look the matter in the face, and before they resigned they had decided to bring in a bill to impose a stamp duty, and also to equalise the duty on spirits, to meet the expected deficiency. The falling off in the land sales was attributable to the gentlemen now in office, who had trifled with the settlement of the land question till public confidence was destroyed and nobody would buy.

Mr. Weekes, in explanation said, that the Government did not intend to pay over the £18,000 to Queensland till the debt between that colony and this was adjusted. As to the land sales they began to decline when the Forster Ministry took office, and continued to decline whilst they held office.

Mr. Forster felt bound to state with reference to what fell from his late colleague, that he never agreed in the policy of a stamp duty, and as to the equalising the duties on spirits, he was more in favour of their total abolition.

Mr. Darvall thought the decline of the land sales might be fairly attributed to the circumstance that the public mind had been kept in such a state of excitement on the subject that no man would venture to buy land. He candidly believed no large change in our land policy was either necessary or demanded by the country. If you were to give some men the land for nothing, and stump it and clear it for them, still they would be ruined by it. He did not believe in the outcry that was raised. But the falling off in the land revenue was most serious to the Government. And the £18,000 to Queensland must be paid, and could not be honestly held back for the adjustment of the debt. And how did the hon. Treasurer propose to carry the Government through the year? He estimated the revenue for the year at £1,500,000 in round numbers, but if he took the actual receipts of the quarter just closed for his guide, it would not amount to more than £1,000,000, and that was the more reasonable and business-like estimate. There was a falling off on the Customs of ten per cent., on the land sales of seventy per cent. How in the face of this could the hon. gentleman honestly show them a favourable balance sheet?

Mr. Robertson said, throughout the whole period of the Cowper Administration the land revenue steadily increased. Notwithstanding all the doleful forebodings of the last speech, he believed their estimates for the year would prove correct. At the present moment the Government could easily augment the land revenue by £100,000 to-morrow if they chose to sell to the squatters applying to buy land.

Mr. Piddington said, the facts stated by Mr. Darvall had not been in any particular disproved. The extraordinary discrepancies in the Treasurer's statement remained. To show the fallacy of the estimated revenue for the present year, if they were to take the receipts of the last quarter of 1859 as the basis of their calculations, the amount for the year would fall short of the estimate by £150,000. And why was the Land Bill and other measures delayed? He thought this was the most anti-reform Ministry that had yet held office.

Mr. Hoskins complained of the abuses in the present land system, and until it was reformed it was useless to expect the working classes to buy land. On the Clarence river there was some of the finest land in the world, but by the connivance of a corrupt commissioner, and a nefarious conspiracy between two or three individual squatters, it was withheld from the people. A member of that House and two other squatters had bought up all the land round Casino, which town was now enclosed in a paddock. Coming to the question more legitimately before the House, he was in favour of a total revision of the tariff. Manufactures from Germany, America, and other foreign countries ought to be taxed.

At this stage, Mr. Walker was introduced by Mr. Hay and Mr. Piddington, and took the oath and his seat for Windsor.

After a few words from Mr. Alexander Campbell and Mr. Hay, and from Mr. Weekes, the House went into committee.

Mr. Weekes then moved that a sum £92,000 be granted to defray the expenses of Government for the month of April.

After a short discussion the vote was assented to.

Mr. Weekes then moved that the sum of £2600 be granted as one year's salary to Sir Alfred Stephen during his absence from the colony.

Mr. Parkes moved that the sum be reduced to £1100, the amount of pension to which Sir Alfred Stephen was entitled by law.

Mr. Faucett, Mr. Alexander Campbell, and Mr. Forster supported the original amount.

Mr. Hart supported the reduction.

On division, the reduced sum of £1400 was carried by 22 to 21.

The Colonial Treasurer, who voted with the "ayes" for the smaller sum, complained that while in division the hon. member for the Murrumbidgee (Mr. Macleay had applied to his conduct the term "blackguardly." On this, a question of order arose which occupied nearly two hours, and ended without any definite decision being arrived at.

The resolutions passed in committee having been reported to the House and adopted, the House adjourned at twenty minutes before twelve o'clock till three o'clock this afternoon.

We do not think the apparent decline in the revenue will be without its salutary consequences. It has come just in time to remind us that prosperity, whether public or private, is not uninterrupted;—that there are pauses in the progress of a nation as well as of a firm, and that if calculations are made upon the highest instead of the lowest scale of advancement we shall often find ourselves involved in deep embarrassment—embarrassment which may be inextricable.

If we analyse the causes of the decrease in the revenue we shall find that they are not so alarming as they at first sight appear. The separation of Moreton Bay will explain the decline in the Customs. The chief decrease seems to be in the land. It is not at all likely that any man having money to invest in the purchase of Crown lands will do so in the present uncertainty of public policy. The great danger, however, will be, should that policy become determined, that capital will be too greatly absorbed in this form of investment, and thus a flush of revenue will tempt the extravagance of the House and prompt the Ministry to surrender those permanent taxes upon which it will be necessary shortly to fall back. A small legislature, influenced by small constituencies, is extremely prone to dangerous financial experiments. In the question of the tea and sugar duties we had an example. A duty of all the safest and most easily collected, the lightest in pressure, and paid with the greatest cheerfulness, was attacked upon a theory, and not under the impulse of any public necessity. Those who opposed it upon a principle of their own would have applied a similar theory had it been the ruin of the universe. Let nations perish, they would say, but let principle have dominion! The few who follow the multitude whenever they have wit enough to discover which way it is likely to move, threw in their votes to swell the party of theorists. A timid, paltry, Administration, afraid to consent, and yet afraid to stand boldly by their revenue, weaken the small fraction who upon principle maintain the obligation of the State to preserve those revenues, which are light of pressure and of permanent productiveness.

We suppose the tea and sugar duty would have been abandoned by this time had a flush of revenue given the slightest encouragement to this hazardous course. We can hardly imagine that any Ministry, however doomed to the slavery of a popular cry, would venture to jeopardise the public credit by surrendering this income under the present circumstances. So far from doing so, we should imagine that they would seek other sources of revenue. We can scarcely think that any one would wish to add to the heavy municipal burdens upon property. Those who advocate this course do so in the spirit of confiscation, and with the view of punishing the success which their indolence or want of skill has prohibited them from enjoying. They do not know, perhaps, they care not to understand, that those very burdens which they would impose upon property, will only check the enterprise of capitalists, and ultimately fall upon the classes who, though not owners of property, subsist upon it, and who would be reduced to the most abject state if distress of the spirit of accumulation were discouraged among the people.

The proposal to remove the duty upon gold will, we presume, meet the same fate as the tea and sugar duties. There are many reasons why it should be continued. If the State has a property in the soil, and if we are justified in charging for its general occupation, we cannot conceive why men should be permitted to appropriate its most precious mineral without paying something in proportion to their advantages. We cannot see why other forms of industry should be burdened with the great expense incident to gold-fields, if properly managed and properly protected. On the other hand, we shall be most anxious to give every facility possible to the prosecution of gold digging. The country ought not to spare any cost, on whomsoever it may fall, to secure the enterprising from the depredations and violence of marauders. If this be done the intelligent miner will feel no reluctance to pay that small charge which is a return not only for the right of mining, but also for the special public expenses created by this form of labour.

There is no future crisis to which we look forward with so much anxiety, not without hope, as that which will disclose itself when the revenue shall decline, and we have to meet our obligations by extraordinary means. It is this which will try the soundness of the heart of the people, and determine the place we are to occupy in the roll of credit among civilized nations. If our Government, foreseeing the danger, shall carefully reserve its resources, abate its expenditure, and reduce its debt;—or, if not reduce it, increase it only for reproductive works,—we shall then reap advantages inappreciable, not only in moral reputation, but also in financial stability.

There are multitudes of people who have money to dispose of. The anxiety of their life is to find securities for its investment. Wherever this difficulty is satisfied there is a positive rush. There have been times when a spirit of blind confidence has animated capitalists and they have forced their money upon governments with all the importunity of mendicants. There is a remarkable example of the eagerness to lend in the history of Holland. A time came when the Government resolved to pay off a large proportion of its obligations, and capitalists were panic stricken. A feeling of general sorrow and despondency overtook them. The idea of loosing such a customer disturbed the serenity of their lives. Heretofore it was possible to deposit their savings, and insure a fixed income to themselves or their families. But the want of this great debtor involved them in all the uncertainty of speculation, and made widows and orphans dependent upon the casualties of commerce or the honesty of private banks. It may be so with any Government whose engagements are faithfully kept, whose resources are clear and managed with prudence, who spare no pains to meet the convenience of their creditors, and who are resolved that anything shall be sacrificed rather than the public faith.

If this feeling of confidence were once inspired in our Government, a State Book might be opened where every man who had £100 to dispose of would enrol himself among the creditors of the country, and would be able to transfer his right with the same facility as any other stock. It would then be often possible for the Government to obtain a loan without the intervention of great capitalists, and without fixing dates of payment alike costly and inconvenient.

We have already informed our readers what steps have been taken by the Government of Canada to secure the advantages of great public credit. If that country shall faithfully perform its promises, and give no trouble to those who trust it, instead of 5 per cent., it may soon raise a revenue within a fraction of the highest securities known in the United Kingdom. We hope that any Finance Minister it may be our fortune or misfortune to have will at least be sound on these points and take care that, by a wise forethought, he is not obliged to resort hereafter to some dishonest subterfuge or oppressive and unpopular form of taxation.

The unwelcome intelligence that the quarter's revenue shows a heavy decrease will of course stimulate the demand for retrenchment in the public expenditure. But before any intelligent reduction can be made, it should be understood, first, not only what the expenditure consists of, but how it has grown to be what it is. Because the presumption would be that as there must have been extravagance somewhere (for if there has been no extravagance there can be no wise diminution of expenditure), economy is to be restored by retracing false steps. Opportunely, therefore, for those financial reformers who wish to study this subject, a parliamentary return has just been published, which was prepared on the motion of Mr. Parkes, shewing the civil service expenditure of the colony for each year, from 1851 to 1857 inclusive, the items being arranged under separate heads as in the Estimates. Each year is separately contrasted with that which follows it, and a marginal explanation is given of the cause in the increase or the decrease of the expenditure. The estimated population in each year is also attached, and the average cost per head of the charges of civil Government calculated and compared. Comparisons are often made of the cost of Government in different countries which lead to altogether erroneous inferences, inasmuch as the circumstances differ so much as to make it impossible to deduce a fair opinion; and any attempt to do so shews it to be necessary to take into consideration such a number of vaguely modifying circumstances, that an accurate calculation is at once shewn to be impracticable; but comparisons between the same country in successive years are fair, provided due note be taken of all specially disturbing causes in each successive year. All those politicians, therefore, who wish to become adepts in the details of the rise and fall in our public expenditure should purchase and study this official document, and then, perhaps, they may come to a clear notion of the difficulties that intervene in the way of reduction, and of the openings where economy is still practicable. For the benefit of those who have not leisure or inclination for such a study we will present the general facts exhibited by the statement.

In 1851 the population was 197,168, the expenses of civil government were £435,149, and the average cost per head was £2 4s. 1d. This was the year in which the gold was discovered, but the effect of it on the public expenditure was not very perceptible till the following year. Then commenced a rise, from which, though there has been a partial descent, there has been no return to the proportionate economy of 1851.

In 1852, the population had increased to 208,264, and the civil expenditure to £600,270, the average cost per head being now £2 17s 7d., or 13s. 6d. per head more than in the previous year. On looking down the comparative column for the two years, we find the principal cause of the increase to have arisen from an increase in the pay of Government officers, and the enhanced price of all Government contracts. There were, however, some additional services rendered that absorbed part of the money. The Parliamentary establishment was enlarged, increased postal accommodation was given, more immigration was conducted, the police force was increased, the western patrol and the gold escort were established, increased grants were given to the benevolent institutions that received partial support from the public purse, and public works received a large vote. The nett increase of the cost over the preceding year was £165,121.

In 1853, the population had reached 231,038, and the civil expenditure had risen to £755,129, the average cost per head being now £3 5s. 4d., or 7s. 9d. more than in the previous year, and £1 1s. 3d. more than in 1851. The explanatory statement shews that almost under every item the increase was in salaries and in contracts. There were some additional appointments in a few departments, but chiefly in the police and survey departments. The first instalment for the expense of the Mint also appears this year, together with the cost of the explorations of Mr Hargraves and the Rev. W. B. Clarke. The nett increase over the expenditure of the previous year was £154,859, and £319,980 over that of 1851.

In 1854, the population was estimated at 252,310, and the civil expenditure had risen to £1,122,131, the average cost per head being not less than £4 9s. 8d., or £1 3s. 11d. more than in the previous year, £1 11s. 8d. more than in 1852, and £2 5s. 2d. more than 1851. And, as in the last-named year the average cost was £2 4s. 1d., it appears that in the three succeeding years that cost had more than doubled. At 1854 this gradually ascending scale fortunately stops. This is the most costly year on our books. The same story is repeated in the explanatory statement as in previous years. Wages, salaries, and supplies, all absorbed more money. There was some increase of the official staff, but not to any very great extent. As before, the survey, the police, and the post office departments shew the heaviest increase. A very much larger amount was also voted for immigration—not less, in fact, than £125,000 over the previous year. The Customs also cost an additional £6380, and the Post department an additional £7483. The nett increase over the expenditure of the previous year was £367,002, over that of 1852 £521,861, over that of 1851 £686,982.

In 1855 the population had advanced to 277,579, but the civil expenditure was reduced to £1,110,693, making the average cost per head £4, lose by 9s. 3d. than the previous year, but still more than in 1853 by 14s. 8d. The descent, though begun, was not so rapid as the ascent had been. The diminution was principally in the sum voted for immigration, which was not less than £100,000. The police and escort services were also somewhat reduced. But in other respects there was still an advance. The Post Office and Survey departments still went ahead in their costliness. Public works also showed a higher figure, and the interest on loans began to increase to a heavy amount. There were still some additional appointments to the civil staff, and some occasional increase in salaries. The nett decrease over the previous year was only £11,438, so that but for the diminished vote for immigration there would have been still an augmentation of the total expenditure.

In 1856 the population was 286,873, and the expenditure showed a still further reduction to £1,089,442, making the average cost per head £3 15s. 11d., or 4s. 1d. less than the preceding year, and 13s. 4d. less than in the costly year 1854, but still 10s. 7d. dearer than in 1853. The reduction was chiefly in immigration and public works, amounting in the former to nearly £40,000, and in the latter to £70,000. The Survey and Customs departments and the escort service show a decrease, though the Post Office still mounts up. The cost of contracts begins to show symptoms of declining. The benevolent establishments and the interest on loans still require larger sums. The nett decrease over the previous year was only £21,251, the diminished average cost per head being more due to the increase of population than to any reductions in establishments.

In 1857 the population was 305,487, and the civil expenditure was £1,049,833, and the average cost per head was £3 8s. 8d. The absolute and the relative cost had thus diminished successively for three years, yet the latter was still more than in 1856. So that, though reduction had been going on for three years successively, the total decrease effected did not equal the sudden increase of the one year, from 1853 to 1854, showing thus how much harder it is to economise than to be extravagant. In 1857 we ought to begin to look for the effects of Responsible Government. Mr. Donaldson's administration came into power in May 1856, and the Estimates for 1857 were the first, therefore, that were prepared under the new regime. In that year considerable reduction was made in the rates of wages and salaries, and the prices of contracts. But some new establishments as well as enlargements of old ones make their appearance to neutralise the savings. The nett decrease over the previous year was only £39,609.

An absolute return to the average cost of 1851 is impossible, for the interest on the public debt is now more than one-fourth of the whole civil expenditure for that year, though if the railway expenditure were to become reproductive this objection would be obviated.

An extension of this return for the years 1858, 1859, 1860, would be still more instructive than that now published, as it would show the exact gain, if any, since Responsible Government was established.

Death under Mysterious and Suspicious Circumstances.—The name and cause of death of the woman found in the water at the back of Lyndhurst, on Tuesday (as stated in a paragraph in our issue of yesterday), still remains enshrouded in mystery. There are marks of violence on several parts of the body, but whether these bruises were inflicted while the woman lived, or were caused by the body lying in the water among rocks, has not transpired. It is believed that the bruises were inflicted previous to the woman's death. In the event of this being proved, or even appearing probable, serious questions will arise as to whether the woman's death was attributable to violence on the part of some other person. There are some stains of blood on the deceased's undeclothing. The Coroner's constable and other police constables were engaged all day yesterday in endeavouring to ascertain the name of the unfortunate deceased, and any circumstances connected with her death, but they failed to discover any clue to the mystery in which the identity and death of the woman is at present involved. From the comparatively valueless character of the deceased's clothing, she evidently belonged to the operative class, and from marks on her fingers would appear to have been a needlewoman. She was of a fair complexion. She wore a print cotton dress, black cloth boots, and black stockings. An inquest on the body will be commenced at the Railway Inn, opposite the Benevolent Asylum, this morning.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

## SNOWY RIVER ESCORT.

[Express.]

(From a correspondent.)

Gundagai, Wednesday, 8 p.m.

Acting on your instructions by telegram, I despatched a special messenger this morning to meet the Escort, and have obtained the following reliable information from the parties in charge.

The total amount of Adelong and Kiandra gold by this escort is 9292 ozs. 5 dwts. 3 grs.

The escort, with eleven mounted troopers, under the command of Mr. Gold Commissioner Lynch, left Kiandra on Monday, with seven thousand four hundred and nineteen ounces six dwts. twenty grains gold.

It was believed there was fully 5000 ozs. in the hands of the miners when the escort started independent of amount brought down.

About 3000 people were at Kiandra, and 3000 on the rushes. The Commissioner, aided by his force and some specials, have in a great measure checked the vagabondism which was existing, and the place, considering all things, is now very quiet. A fellow named James Crowny is under committal for horse stealing.

[By Electric Telegraph.]
[From our correspondents.]

## MELBOURNE.

Wednesday, 7 p.m.

To-day has been an anxious one amongst importers. Not one single rumour of failure has been realised. The feeling in commercial circles is much better.

The show of grain at the Port Phillip Farmers' Society Show is the best ever exhibited. The first prize wheat was grown at Gisbourne, and the second at Bacchus Marsh. The barley was very fine. The oats better in quality than previous shows. Samples of brandy and wine were highly spoken of. The poultry were equal in some kinds to any ever seen at an English exhibition, the Spanish and Dorking especially.

Wheat and flour are again firmer to-day, but no transactions reported.

The subject of immigration is creating much attention. For the last quarter the arrivals were equalled by the departures.

The feeling here in favour of the Snowy River diggings is increasing as private advices come down.

## ADELAIDE.

Wednesday, 4 p.m.

No transactions in flour, buyers not being inclined to operate without some reduction on holders' quotations.

Major Freeling starts immediately for the Snowy River diggings, to report to the Government as to the climate, &c., as many fears are entertained as to the probable fate of the shiploads of persons now leaving for those diggings.

Slight showers to-day.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY Established January 1st, 1849, and Incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales, for Granting Assurances on Lives, Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities, and Endowments for Children and Old Age.

On the principle of Mutual Assurance and an Equitable Division of the whole of the Profits amongst all the members.

Directors.
Chairman—John Fairfax, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. Christie, Esq.
The Hon. Thomas Holt, Esq. | The Hon. J Mitchell, Esq.
George King, Esq. | M. E. Murnin, Esq.
Medical Referee—Sprott Boyd, Esq., M.D.
Consulting Actuary.
Morris Birkbeck Pell, Esq., B.A., Sydney University.
Solicitor—M. Consett Stephen, Esq.
Bankers—The Australian Joint Stock Bank.
Actuary and Secretary—Robert Thomson, Esq.
Principal Office—Sydney, New South Wales.

The Rates of the Society are as low as is consistent with perfect security. ALL PROFIT ON EACH TRANSACTION ENURES TO THE INDIVIDUAL CONCERNED.

Extracts from Life Assurance Tables.

Premiums to Assure £100, with bonus additions payable at death.

| Annual Premium payable during Life. | | | | Premiums to cease in Ten Years. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Age | Prem. | Age | Prem. | Age | Prem. | Age | Prem. |
| 20 | £1 17 8 | 45 | £3 16 0 | 20 | £9 14 10 | 45 | £6 6 0 |
| 25 | 2 2 9 | 55 | 5 12 8 | 30 | 4 13 8 | 55 | 8 5 0 |

For the rates for other ages, &c., see the Prospectus of the Society. Policies effected under these tables which were then entitled to participate, received, at last investigation, BONUS ADDITIONS OF MORE THAN 3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.

Tables for DEFERRED and REVERSIONARY ANNUITIES, for ENDOWMENTS for Children, for JOINT LIVES, ASSURANCES, and for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, will be found the Prospectuses of the Society.

The Directors invite intending assurers to compare these Tables and the general facilities of this Society with those of other offices.

The Directors beg to draw attention to the important privileges accorded to the Society by Parliament, among which are (1st.) THE PROTECTION OF ALL ITS POLICIES against the operations of the Insolvent Laws, after a certain duration, to a gradual increasing amount.

(2nd.) THE PROTECTION OF POLICIES OF MARRIED WOMEN against the debts or control of their husbands.

(3rd.) SMALL ASSURERS being saved the expense of letters of administration.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained at any of the agencies in this and in the other colonies, or at the principal office.

ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Hunter-street, Sydney, February 15, 1859.

FIRE INSURANCE.—SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets, Sydney.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 18 Vict., 1855.
Subscribed Capital ..... £250,000
DIRECTORS:—
S. D. GORDON, Esq., M.L.A., CHAIRMAN
RICHARD JONES, Esq., M.L.A., DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN
T. C. BREILLAT, Esq.
M. E. MURNIN, Esq.
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
THOMAS HOLT, Esq.
Surveyor—JAMES HUME, Esq.
Secretary—Mr. JOSEPH DYER.

Within the last four years this company has paid for losses by fire the sum of £15,586 5s. 0d.

The directors would point out the public advantages derived from the establishment of this truly colonial institution. The rates of premium on fire insurance have been reduced 75 per cent. below the rates charged by the English companies some few years back—and they are now as low as those charged by the English companies established here. The liability of a large body of wealthy shareholders is unlimited, so that a security equal to the largest subscribed capital of the English companies is assured, with the great advantage of the security being in the colony, and lastly, the profits of the company are retained in the colony, instead of being transmitted to England.

BUILDINGS—metal or slated roof, stone or brick, from 2s. 3d to 6s. 6d. per cent.

BUILDINGS—shingled ditto ditto ditto, from 3s. 9d. to 10s. 6d. per cent.

WOODEN BUILDINGS—metal or slated roof, 8s. and upwards. Shingled, special.

Agents are appointed in every considerable town in the colony.

N.B.—There is no exemption made in the above company from payment of losses occurring through bush fires, country properties being insured against such casualties.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,359,760.
Income for 1858, £197,188; invested funds, £404,499.
Directors for Australasia:
A. Ross, Esq., J.P. | James Gill, Esq.
C. Bradshaw, J.P. | A. B. Whyte, Esq.
Superintendent, James Rattray, Esq.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Insurances effected at the reduced rates of premium.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The rates charged in Australasia are the same as those in England.
All losses on adjustment paid in Sydney.
Forms of proposal and all information can be obtained on application at the office, in Sydney, 60, Margaret-street.
WILLIAM KAE, resident secretary.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY, for Life Assurance, Fidelity Guarantee, Endowments, and Annuities.—Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 22 Vic., cap. 25.
Head Office, London.
SYDNEY BRANCH.
Directors,—George Thornton, Esq.
J. Young, Esq., English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank.
Agents,—J. G. Waller and Co., Wynyard-square.
Medical Referees,—Charles Muller, Esq., M.D.
Alfred Roberts, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Melbourne Offices, 99, Collins-street West.
Michael O'Grady, secretary.
LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Life policies issued upon the faithful representations of assurers are indisputable.

Three-fourths of the profits of the society are divisible amongst the policy holders on the "With Profits" table of premiums.

Assurances are granted for every description of life contingency, either with profits, or at lower rates, without profits.

Premiums may be paid in one sum, or by yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments. They are such as are charged in Europe, and the lowest that can be adopted with full security to the assured and the society.

Policies are not forfeited as in other societies. When four years payments have been made, the policy-holders, if unable or unwilling to continue paying, may receive fresh policies in exchange equivalent to the then value of the premiums already paid, or a cash payment in purchase of the policies.

On Policies amounting to £200 and upwards for the whole of life, one-half of the premium may remain unpaid at interest for five years.

Policies two years in existence are not forfeited by suicide.

Annuities, immediate and deferred, granted. Also, Endowments, payable at a given age, or contingent upon death at an earlier period.

No Charge for Policy Stamps.

Medical Examiners remunerated by the Society.

The Concession by the Society to the Assured, in the ordinary course of business, of every advantage and facility that can be safely granted.

Claims on the Society, are paid in Australia three months after satisfactory proof of death, or before the expiry of that period, by arrangement.

No extra premium charged for residence in any part of Europe, New Zealand, Australia, the Cape colony, or British America.

Assurances may be effected for India or China on reasonable terms, and on the lives of Naval and Merchant Seamen and Officers at moderate rates.

RATES OF ASSURANCE FOR £100.

| Age next Birth Day. | WHOLE LIFE. | |
|---|---|---|
| | With Profits. | Without Profits. |
| 20 | £1 16 0 | £1 13 7 |
| 25 | 2 2 9 | 1 17 8 |
| 30 | 2 8 2 | 2 2 6 |
| 35 | 2 15 0 | 2 8 6 |
| 40 | 3 3 9 | 2 16 3 |

Every information to be had by applying to the Agents.
J. G. WALLER and CO., Wynyard-square.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1849.
Empowered by Act of the Legislative Council.
Capital, £1,000,000.
Head Office, 92, Collins-street East, Melbourne.
Directors:
The Hon. Henry Miller, M.L.C., Chairman
W. H. Burnby, Esq., Deputy-Chairman
John Dinwoodie, Esq., J.P.
William Hall, Esq., J.P.
The Hon. William Highett, M.L.C.

Risks taken at the usual rates, and the utmost liberality afforded to insurers.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned, who have been appointed agents for New South Wales.
RAYMOND and CO.,
Treasury-buildings, George-street

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Notice is hereby given that interest is allowed by this bank on fixed deposits as follows, namely,
At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 6 months
4 ditto ditto 3 months
and at rates to be agreed on for longer periods.

For the greater convenience of depositors, bank post bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment. By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—
Paid-up capital ... ... ... £500,000
Reserved fund ... ... ... 205,000

This Bank allows interest upon deposits, if lodged for fixed periods, at rates varying from 3 to 5 per cent. per annum, and allows the immediate transfer of such portion of customers' balances as may not by them be immediately required to a deposit account, at the above rates of interest.

Dividends on shares in public companies, and interest on debentures, collected for customers free of charge.

Investments in colonial securities and also in those of Great Britain, effected.

The agency of Banks, either in the colonies or in England, undertaken on such terms as may be agreed upon.

Credits and drafts issued on England, America, and on the chief ports in the Eastern Seas, also upon all towns within the Australasian colonies.

ROBERT WOODHOUSE, secretary.
Bank of New South Wales, 1st November.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—AN AGENCY of this Bank is now established on the Snowy River Gold-fields, under the management of Mr. JOSEPH YATES, of Adelong, of which the public is respectfully informed. ROBERT WOODHOUSE, Inspector.
Sydney, 28th February, 1860.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter 1852.)
Paid-up capital ... ... ... £500,000
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

| | | Per Annum. |
|---|---|---|
| Repayable on 7 days' notice | ... | 2½ per cent. |
| Ditto on 15 ditto ditto | ... | 3 ditto |
| Ditto on 3 months' ditto | ... | 4 ditto |
| Ditto on 6 ditto ditto | ... | 5 ditto |
| Ditto on 12 ditto ditto | ... | 5½ ditto |

On deposits of large amounts, interest according to special arrangement.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up capital ... ... £1,200,000
Reserve fund ... ... 252,000

Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodged after date, as under, viz.:—

| | Per Annum. |
|---|---|
| Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal ... | 2½ per cent. |
| Ditto 15 ditto ... ... | ... 3 ditto |
| Ditto 3 months' ditto ... ... | ... 4 ditto |
| Ditto 6 ditto ditto ... ... | ... 5 ditto |
| Ditto 12 ditto ditto ... ... | ... 5½ ditto |

And on deposits of large amount, according to special arrangement.
GEORGE R. INGHLOW, Manager

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 19th March, 1860.

TO CONTRACTORS and others.—Camden Bridge.—TENDERS will be received at this office, until noon of TUESDAY, the 24th of April next, from persons willing to contract for the construction of a BRIDGE over the Nepean River, at Camden, in accordance with the terms of advertisement of 28th March, 1860.
W. M. ARNOLD.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, March 29th, 1860.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—TENDERS for BILLET WOOD.—Tenders will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 24th April next, from persons willing to contract for the supply of billet wood for the Great Southern Railway until the 31st December next.

Tenders to be endorsed, "Tenders for Billet-Wood."

Specification and form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained, on application to the chief clerk, Railway Office, Phillip-street, Sydney; or to the storekeeper, Redfern Station.

At the foot of every tender there must be a memorandum signed by the party tendering, and two responsible persons as sureties, agreeing to be answerable for the due performance of the contract, in the event of the tender being accepted, and undertaking, in that event, that they will severally execute and deliver at the office of the Crown Solicitor, in Sydney, within seven days from the usual notification of acceptance, a bond to her Majesty in the penal sum of £200 for securing such performance, otherwise the tender will not be taken into consideration.
W. M. ARNOLD.

The Treasury, Sydney, 4th April, 1860.

BLUE CLOTHING.—Attention is invited to the Notice from this Department, published in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, of the 3rd instant, calling for TENDERS for the above.

No. 60—26.
Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 31st March, 1860.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received at this Office until THURSDAY, the 12th April, at three o'clock p.m., for the construction of retaining WALL and STEPS, and other WORKS, at the Market Wharf, in accordance with the plan and specification of the City Surveyor.

Printed forms of tender may be obtained at the City Surveyor's Office.
CHAS H. WOOLCOTT, town-clerk.

TO BUILDERS.—Separate TENDERS are required for the Erection of a first-class town House (for the residence of a professional gentleman), in Castlereagh-street. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. HILLY, architect, 130, Pitt-street. Tenders to be delivered on or before TUESDAY, 17th March.

TO BUILDERS, &c.—TENDERS are invited for erecting and completing a Building, containing a shop and dwelling-house, adjoining the General Washington Inn, and nearly opposite the London Chartered Bank, George-street, Sydney. The plans and specification may be seen by applying at the office of Mr. JAMES HUME, architect, 137, Elizabeth-street, to whom tenders are to be addressed, on or before FRIDAY, the 13th instant.

The proprietor will not be bound to accept the lowest tender.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for the erection and completion of a STORE, in Clarence-street. Plans and specifications may be seen on application to Mr. G. ALLEN MANSFIELD, architect, 178, Pitt-street, to whom tenders are to be addressed on or before THURSDAY, the 12th instant.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for repairs and alterations of Berkeley House, near Wollongong. For particulars apply to Mr. JENKINS, Berkeley.

TENDERS wanted for QUARRYING stone at Bates's. Inquire at Mr. CUTHBERT'S Wharf, Miller's Point.

TO DRAPERS.—TENDERS invited for the whole of the drapery stock, fixtures, &c., of Mr. George Gray, Brickfield-hill, to be sent to Mr. Busfield, Pitt-street, on or before the 11th instant. Terms, cash; or approved bills equal to cash. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

THE DONCASTER LINE of EXPRESS-COVERED VANS.—Notice.—The Clyde Conveyance Company having perfected their road arrangements, can now guarantee the safe and speedy delivery of passengers and goods to and from Braidwood and Nelligen, on
TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS, and SATURDAYS,
and daily should business increase.

Hour of departure from Mrs. Badgery's, Braidwood, at 6 a.m. each morning; breakfasting at Grieve's, and from Nelligen Wharf, upon arrival of steamer from Sydney, or 6 a.m. breakfasting at Carter's.

To secure prompt delivery all packages for Express should be booked at the Phœnix Wharf, Sydney, "per Doncaster van," when such goods will be landed in time for that morning's coach. To secure seats passengers should book on board the steamer.

REDUCED FARES.—Messrs. WOOD, GAYNOR, and KENDALL, in returning thanks to the inhabitants of Sydney, Parramatta, Penrith, and Bathurst, beg to notify their indention of REDUCING the FARES from and to Sydney and Bathurst to Two Pounds Ten Shillings each way; likewise to run a line of Covered Coaches three times a week.

To start from Sydney on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, by the 4 30 p.m. train.

From Bathurst on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 7 o'clock a.m.

All passengers to be allowed twenty pounds luggage—all over to be charged at the rate of fourpence per lb.

Booked parcels at the rate of sixpence per lb.

BOOKING OFFICES:
Mr. J. Windred, Sportsman's Arms, Pitt-street, Sydney
J. Markwell, Golden Fleece, Brickfield-hill, Sydney
G. Elliott, Globe Inn, Parramatta
G. Kendall, Rose Inn, Penrith
D. Gaynor, Royal Oak, Bathurst
— Lewis, Black Bull, Bathurst.

N.B.—All booked parcels intended for coach to be directed as such.
Messrs. WOOD, GAYNOR, KENDALL, } proprietors.
March 6th.

DEAFNESS AND SINGING NOISES IN THE HEAD.—Caution to the Deaf.—P. R. HOGHTON, M.R.C.S.E. and L.A.C, Surgeon-Aurist, of 23, Suffolk-street, Pall-Mall, London, will send a book for Self-Cure, containing the addresses of 200 persons cured, on the receipt of twelve stamps. This book will rescue sufferers from the grasp of all pretenders of the present day. Consultations free from 11 till 4. Established 13 years. Testimonials from Professor Bransby, Cooper, Ashton Key, and Mr. Morgan

TEETH. TEETH. TEETH.—Discovery in Dental Surgery.—Mr. ESKELL continues to supply the loss of teeth, without springs or wires, upon his new system of self-adhesion, and without extracting any teeth or stumps, or giving any pain whatever, at the following charges:—
A single tooth, from ... ... ... 10s.
Filling with Eskell's patent white cement... 5s.
Mr. ESKELL, surgeon-dentist, member of the College of Dentistry, England, may be consulted daily at 21, Hunter-street, between George-street and Pitt-street. On Sunday from 10 till 2.

MR. E. ESKELL, Surgeon-Dentist, 21, Hunter-street, Sydney (late of the firm of Eskell and Co., surgeon-dentists, London, Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Sheffield, member of the College of Dentists, England), may be consulted daily, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

TOOTHACHE CURED IN AN INSTANT, with Mr. ESKELL'S Odontalgic Essence, price 2s. 6d. per bottle; Eskell's Elixir, for purifying the breath, cleansing the mouth, removing unpleasant odours, &c.; charge 2s. 6d. per bottle. Galvanic Tooth Powder, for cleansing and preserving the teeth and gums. Loss of teeth supplied from one to a complete set. Advice and extracting gratis from 8 till 10 o'clock. At 21, Hunter-street, Sydney.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION comprises every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.
DOUBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS, as originally invented by them, are particularly adapted for use in India, where the caps are often allowed to remain a long time on the nipples of rifles and fowling-pieces, the ignition being at all times safe and certain, whilst in humid weather the discharge is as instantaneous as with ordinary caps on the driest day. For testimonials as to their value for shooting in India see Colonel Jacob's work on "Rifles and Projectiles."
PATENT WIRE CARTRIDGES for killing game at long distances; also, the GREEN CARTRIDGE, made with the largest drop shot and mould shot, will be found very effective at large game, where the sportsman has not a rifle in the field.
Also, chemically prepared Cloth and Felt Gun-waddings, to prevent the leading of guns. Cartridge Cases for breech-loading shot guns and Ball Cartridges for Prince's and other breech-loading rifles, muskets, pistols, &c.
ELEY BROTHERS, Sole Contractors to the War Department for Waterproof Military Caps, Cartridges and Taps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers, Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, &c., Gray's Inn Road, London (wholesale only).

LEA and PERRIN'S celebrated WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, pronounced by connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce, and applicable to every variety of dish. Extract of a letter from a medical gentleman at Madras, to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851. "Tell Lea and Perrin that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

L. and P. having discovered that several of the foreign markets have been supplied with spurious imitations of their Worcestershire Sauce, the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine sauce, and in one or more instances with the names of L. and P. forged, they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to see that the names of Lea and Perrin are upon the wrapper, label, stopper, and bottle.

L. and P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their right, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of such infringements.

Wholesale and for exportation by the proprietors, LEA and PERRIN, Worcester, England; CROSSE and BLACKWELL, and other oilmen and merchants, London.

J. F. HOLLE begs respectfully to inform his former patrons and the public that he has recommenced business on the premises 277, George-street, opposite Hunter-street, and trusts that, by careful attention, he will obtain the liberal patronage so extensively accorded to the late firm of Stone and Holle, of which he was a member. J. F. H. during his visit to Europe made arrangements with first-class houses, both in England and on the Continent, by which he will be enabled to supply the same description of goods as the best London houses. 277, George-street. March 22nd.

TO SETTLERS and STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly on HAND—
Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lb.; woolbagging, all widths
Bags, sewing twine, fine and coarse
Sheepshears, Sorby's and Wilkinson's
Sugars, rice, tea, flour, and tobacco
Mole trousers, Scotch twill shirts
Wines and spirits, &c.
And every article requisite on a station.
JAMES MORT and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

ON SALE, at the stores of the undersigned:—
FLOUR.—Adelaide, best brands
Colonial, ditto
BOWDEN and PEDEN, 540, George-street.

AMERICAN LUMBER.—To Builders, Contractors, and Private Buyers.—L. B. THRELKELD and CO. have in hand for private SALE, in lots to suit purchasers, a general assortment of American Timber, comprising
T. and G. 1 inch flooring boards
Ditto 1½ inch ditto ditto
Ditto 1 inch carpenters' clear boards, planed one side
1 inch broad shelving boards, ditto
T. and G. ¼ inch ditto ditto ditto
Weatherboards, planed one side
Rough weather ditto
Scantling, 3 x 2, 4 x 2, 4 x 3, 5 x 2, 6 x 2, 6 x 2½
Deals, 9 x 3, 10 x 3, 11 x 3, 12 x 3.
Also, a good assortment of Hobart Town Timber, comprising timber various sizes, palings, &c.
City Mart, 362, George-street.

ROCK SALT, in large lumps, on SALE. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 17, Church-hill.

ON SALE by the undersigned, ex Bengal, and Catteaux Wattel—
Quicksilver, in bottles of 75 lbs. each
10 tons best Silesian spelter
200 barrels Portland cement.
FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

SAZARAC'S BRANDY, on SALE by the undersigned, in hogsheads; pale and dark. Vintage, 1856-57.
FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

ON SALE, by the UNDERSIGNED—
50 hogsheads Bass' No. 3 ale.
FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

EAGLE BRAND TOBACCO. — Now landing, ex Oscar, and on SALE by the undersigned,
50 half tierces.
FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

CAVENDISH and TWIST TOBACCO, on SALE by the undersigned, ex Oscar, from New York.—Half-pound lumps, Naid Queen, Dingo, and Ballaarat brands. Tens, Dingo, Lennox, Lucy Neal, and Cook brands. Twist, in kegs, Jupiter, and American Eagle.
FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

NOW LANDING, ex Oscar, from New York, and on SALE by the undersigned.
Dried apples, in half barrels and kegs, new fruit
300 barrels ground plaster
150 barrels rosin
100 American cooking stoves, complete, Peerless, from 5 to 8 inch
Spirits of turpentine
Flowing and furniture varnish.
FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

ON SALE, by the undersigned,—
Dress and mantle trimmings
Fringes, buttons, tassels
Prussian binding
Bonnets, ribbons.
Flowers, joined blondes
Blonde laces, falls
Silk, cotton, and alpaca umbrellas
Lace jackets, manties.
Dorakin and tweeds
Ditto, to arrive, ex General Wyndham:
Head dresses
Chenille hair nets
Feathers, flowers, bonnets
Ladies' and children's felt and straw hats.
Ditto ditto, Eliza Howard:
Bonnets
Ladies' and children's felt and straw hats
Ditto, ditto Lloyds:
Bonnets, ladies' and children's
Felt and straw hats
Buttons, Milan braids
Fancy boxes
Velvet ribbons
Japons, linsey skirts
Reversible mantilla wool shawls
Cashmere De Loos long shawls
Checked wool long shawls
Diagonal red ditto
Stripe ditto ditto
Brown sealskin cloth
Siberian, satara, and striped ditto
Wool poikas
Poplin robes
Beaufort ties.
W. G. SPRIGG and CO., Wynyard-square.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned:—
Congou,—Progressive Age and Squaw—chests, halves, and boxes
Hyson skin, ex Couradine Lackman, ditto
Scented pekoe and gunpowder, in boxes
Sugar—Pampanga, Mauritius, loaf, and Company's refined
Tobacco—Barrett's twist and lion
Cigars—Manila, havannah-shaped, and No. 2's
Coarse Liverpool salt and jar salt
Soda crystals, Bengal lines assorted
Mustard—Colman's half-pounds, pounds, and tins
Starch, blue, ditto
Castor oil, salad oil, pints, half-pints, and quarts
Pickles—Hill and Ledger's, Feast's, and Whybrow's, pints and quarts, assorted brands
Jams—Batger's, and Moir's, one and two-pound jars and tins
Candied peel, assorted in tins, Volckmann's
Imperial plums, in glass jars; dried apples, quarter-barrels
Soft shell almonds, jordan almonds
Raisins—muscatel and sultana
Cocoa, chocolate, Taylor's and Fry's
Sardines, halves and quarters; red herrings, one and two dozen tins
Oysters, lobsters, salmon, one and two pounds
Windsor soap, honey, in fancy boxes
Wax vestas, saloon, and I.N.R. matches
Cloves, nutmegs, pimento, and mace
Curry powder, black and white pepper
BOWDEN and PEDEN, 540, George street.

J. G. WALLER and CO., of Wynyard-square, have now on SALE, some magnificent samples of Champagne, both in pints and quarts; also, sparkling Hock sparkling Moselle and Claret, which they can strongly recommend.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.—CAWARRA.—Mr. LINDEMAN, desirous that his wines should maintain the character they have acquired, takes this opportunity to say that all the vintages ready for consumption have been disposed of, therefore no genuine Cawarra Wines can be procured until they are again advertised by him.

AUSTRALIAN WINE.—For SALE, some high class Keindah and Irrawang, suitable for shipment to Europe. Price 32s. per dozen. J. ELLIOTT BLAKE, Library cellars.

A MONTILLADO SHERRY, ex Frehel, from Cadiz, and of very superior quality, in octaves and quarter-casks, in and out of bond. Also, in bottle, quarts and pints. SAGE, MILLER, and CO., 4, High-street.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, by private contract, an old and well-established TAILORING BUSINESS, situated in one of the leading thoroughfares of the city, and doing a steady and respectable trade. The stock is of the best description, well assorted, and much lower in price than can be purchased in the colony, the proprietor having imported it direct from England. Rent, very moderate. To a person who is master of his business, this is a chance rarely to be met with—an established business without a premium. Satisfactory reason given (if necessary) why the proprietor is relinquishing a business which he has successfully conducted for upwards of seven years. For terms and other particulars apply to Messrs. BROWN and WILLIAMS, 201, Phillip-street. Principals only treated with.

GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. beg the particular attention of buyers, either wholesale or retail, to their late importations, viz.,
By last mail,
Their usual monthly assortment of the newest trimmings for dresses, mantles, &c.
Quilled and ruched ribbons
Braids, fancy and chenilled
Gimps, fringes, and fancy buttons
Most elegant drops, and chenille velvet ribbons, in the richest and most fashionable colours.
Also, per mail packet,
Eugene and Josephine gloves, a splendid assortment
Gents' best kid gloves, shipped in Marseilles.
Also, per last mail,
French flowers, the richest ever imported in Australia
Wreaths and head-dresses
Bouquets of rich exotic flowers
Feathers dipped in gold and silver
Plumes, all sizes and styles.
By late ship, from China,
A large and splendid assortment of the richest Canton and Pekin shawls ever seen in the colonies.

GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. beg to notify to their numerous friends, and the public in general that, per late arrivals, they have received a large addition to their Furnishing department, viz.,
Brussel tapistry and velvet pile carpet
Union and all wool Kidder
Victoria carpets and patent felt, with bordess, in all sizes, ready made
Velvet Axminster and Mosaic rugs, in all sizes, a large lot
Door slips, coloured and fancy skins
Angola, hemp, coir, and various other door mats
Linen crumb cloths, all sizes new patterns
China matting, white and coloured, in 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4
Oil cloths, in large variety
Floor cloths, new patterns
Rich velvet and tapestry table covers
Swiss and French muslin curtains
Embroidered and applique lace ditto
Cornice fringes
Bell ropes
Curtain holders.
Carpets made and laid on the shortest notice.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—In directing attention to the above circumstance, O'DONNELL, HITCHINS, and CO., beg leave to tender their most sincere thanks to their friends and the public, for the large patronage hitherto bestowed on them. They have now much pleasure in announcing that they have taken those large and most central Premises, 357, George street, four doors from King-street, lately occupied by Messrs. Parkis and Lambert, auctioneers.

O'Donnell, Hitchins, and Co. have determined (pending the completion of the alterations) to hold a General Sale, commencing on MONDAY, 2nd April. They are induced to do so with a view to effect such a reduction in their present stock as will prevent the trouble and inconvenience of removing it, and also to make room for their new importations.

P.S.—In addition to the reduction in the prices, 2½ per cent. will be allowed for cash, on all purchases exceeding £5 during the sale.

O'Donnell, Hitchens, and Co. beg leave to announce the opening of their new premises, 357, George-street, about the end of April.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!—Ladies' and children's underclothing:—
2000 pieces at 1s each
1500 ditto at 1s. 6d. each
1250 ditto at 1s. 11½d. each
1000 ditto at 2s. 6d. each
800 ditto at 3s. each
500 ditto at 3s. 9d. each.
The above goods are ready for sale this day, and are without exception, the greatest bargains ever offered in Sydney. WALTHAM RUSH, 235, Pitt-street.

NEW DRESSES, opened this day, 400 elegant Dresses, 18 yards at 12s. 9d. WALTHAM RUSH, Pitt-st.

IRISH POPLINS, with satin stripes, only £1 10s.—the leading dress in London. WALTHAM RUSH.

NEW MANTLES.—The cheapest stock of Mantles in Sydney. WALTHAM RUSH, Pitt-street.

NEW DRAPERY GOODS of every description. 85 cases just arrived, ready for sale this day. The prices are extremely low, in order to ensure a quick sale. WALTHAM RUSH, 235, Pitt-street.

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!! ex Oliver Cromwell. Just opened, at "LA VILLE DE PARIS," 342, George-street.

JOSEPHINE KID GLOVES.—Very best Paris quality. One case just opened, at "La Ville de Paris."

PATENT PARIS CORSETS!! Various makes, to fasten in front, from 5s. 9d. a pair, at "La Ville de Paris."

MANTLES, Mantles.—Decided bargains, at half the actual cost, at "La Ville de Paris."

BABY LINEN.—Richly worked Robes, and embroidered Cloaks, at "La Ville de Paris."

LADIES UNDERCLOTHING, of superior makes. —Every requisite, just opened at "La Ville de Paris."

RICHLY WORKED Muslin Sets, and embroidered Handkerchiefs, at half cost, at "La Ville de Paris."

LINSEY WOLSEY, and TISSUE STRIPES, for dresses. Just opened, at "La Ville de Paris."

CHOICE MUSLIN FLOUNCINGS, and great bargains in worked Collars, at "La Ville de Paris."

LONDON CARPET and FLOORCLOTH WAREHOUSE, 355, George-street, Sydney.
70 cases of floorcloths
87 bales of carpets, rugs, &c.
PARKER and BATES have just opened, ex Ætos, North Wind, and Daphne, the largest, cheapest, and best stock of carpets, floorcloths, &c., ever landed in this colony, which they are selling at prices that defy competition.
Magnificent tapestry carpets, from 2s. 11½d. per yard
Hearth rugs, to match, from 7s. 9d. to 25s.
Just received, 12 bales of the Royal Victoria felt carpet 4 bales of door mats, &c.
Carpets made up and laid down for 3d. per yard; distance no object. Upholstery work of every description executed on the premises.
355, George-street, next Purkis and Lambert's.

EVERY description of Ladies' Bonnets and Hats and artificial flowers, feathers, and millinery; also men's panama, cabbage-tree, felt, and other hats, in quantities to suit the trade. GREGORY, CURTIS, and CO., manufacturers and importers, Wynyard-street, Sydney, and 15, Aldermanbury, London.

ON SALE, at the Undersigned's.—
Ex Ætos and Bengal.
Black and drab ladies' riding hats
Drab beaver hats
Drab shell hats
Drab merino hats
Mohair hats
Best black ventilated hats
Ditto ditto ditto, on cork
Black and brown palm leaf hats
French soft hats, napped
French felt ditto, in various colours
Cloth, tweed, horsehair, and other caps, in great variety
Every description of gold and silver lace, &c., &c.
Hats and caps made to order
Country storekeepers can be supplied with the sizes the require, at wholesale prices.
B. MOUNTCASTLE, real hat manufacturer and importer, 319, George-street, and 64, Market-street.

SHIP SIGNAL ROCKETS, Lights, and Fireworks, for the Queen's Birthday, of Scott's celebrated make, now on SALE in quantities to suit purchasers. J. DICKSON, 505, Brickfield-hill.

HORSES.—For SALE, Two first-class Saddle and Harness HORSES. E. R. FLATMAN'S, King and Elizabeth streets.

WATERSIDE RESIDENCE, Petersham, Balmain.—To SELL, or LET, a comfortable family COTTAGE, with out-offices, well stocked garden, paddock, &c., in all about two acres, with water frontage to Ironstone Cove, and commanding a most picturesque view. Terms, low, for which apply to Mrs. BARRINGTON, on the premises; or Mr. R. ADAMS, S. T. Ford's, Circular Quay.

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES may be PURCHASED, or held on lease, on reasonable terms:
Pittwater, fronting the Bay—240 acres
Manly, sea view—30 acres, and 100 acres
Allotments, town and suburban—Kiama, Gosford, and Ulladulla.
Apply at the office of Messrs LENNON and CAPE, Pitt-street.

TO SELL, by private contract, a GARDEN, more than two acres, in full bearing. It is the best land in the colony; it is well fenced; there are pig-styes and stable on it. Only three miles from Sydney. Apply to ISAAC NEWBURY, baker, Queen-street, Chippendale.

TO THE FLOCK MASTERS of the AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—Pure Merino Rams.—GEORGE COGHILL has received instructions from the importer, C. A. T. Mater, Esq., to SELL by private contract:—
20 pure Merino Rams, direct from Hamburg.
The above were selected from the celebrated flocks of the Baron Rudolph von Lottwitz, sen., of Simmenau, in Silesia, who at the Great Exhibition in London in 1851, obtained the first prize gold medal for the best fleeces of wool, both for weight and quality.
These sheep have been selected with the view of opening up a continuous demand in the Australasian colonies for the best merino blood that the continent of Europe can produce. These sheep for size of carcase, weight, and quality of wool, cannot be surpassed.
The gold medal awarded, together with certificates of breeding, and samples of wool, can be seen at the office of the undersigned.
GEORGE COGHILL.

COMET and M'KENZIE RIVERS (QUEENSLAND.—For SALE, six splendid Blocks of open Salt Bush country—abundantly watered—situated at the junction of the above rivers. For further particulars apply to JOHN BREWSTER, stock and station agent, Squatters' Exchange, George-street.

TO BUILDING MECHANICS and WORKING MEN —Allotments of LAND for SALE, on LONG CREDIT, or in exchange for labour. To respectable persons wishing to build at once, assistance will be given to the extent of one-half of their outlay. For particulars, apply to Mr. LUCAS, Burwood Railway Station.

DARLING POINT.—For SALE, a SEASIDE VILLA and GROUNDS at DARLING POINT, commanding a superb view. Apply to Mrs. T. O. MITCHELL, 67, William-street, next to Riley-street.

GLENLYON STATIONS, DARLING DOWNS, DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.—The undersigned have received instructions to dispose of the above well-known stations, with the following stock:—
14,000 sheep, warranted sound and never to have been diseased
400 head of cattle.
The improvements are first class. Full particulars may be had on application. LOTZE and LARNACH.

PEAK DOWNS, Leichhardt District.—FOR SALE, Nine BLOCKS of COUNTRY in the above favourite locality. Full particulars on application. LOTZE and LARNACH.

UNOCCUPIED BLOCKS of Country in Queensland, for SALE. REA and CO., stock and station agents, 21, Hunter-street.

FOR SALE, about 2000 EWES, to lamb next spring, ages one to six years, deliverable near Gayndah, in the Wide Bay district. Apply to GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO, Spring-street, Sydney.

THE BAN BAN STATIONS, BURNETT DISTRICT.—The undersigned are prepared to treat privately for the SALE of this first-class pastoral property, ON LIBERAL TERMS.
MORT and CO, Auction Rooms, Pitt-street.

TO TANNERS.—On SALE, by the undersigned.—Tasmanian Mimosa Bark. RAYMOND and CO., Treasury Buildings, George-street.

LISMORE STATION AND STOCK. — Messrs. RAYMOND and CO., have received instruction to offer for SALE, by private contract, the well-known station of LISMORE, in the Clarence River District, having a frontage to the Richmond River of about

## SALES BY AUCTION.

In the Insolvent Estate of William Thomas Shead, fruiterer, Lower George-street.
By order of F. W. Ferry, Esq., Official Assignee.

FREDERICK BRADLY has received instructions from the official assignee, F. W. Ferry, Esq., to sell by auction, on the premises of the above insolvent, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock precisely, Stock-in-trade, fixtures, &c.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of Henry Goodwin, of Lord Nelson Hotel, Phillip-street.
By order of the Official Assignee, F. W. Ferry, Esq.
Lease, License, Stock, Household Furniture.

FREDERICK BRADLY has received instructions from the Official Assignee, F. W. Ferry, Esq., to sell by public auction, on the premises of the above insolvent, THIS DAY, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The following :—
Lease, license, fixtures
Bar-fittings, stock-in-trade, household furniture, engravings, and paintings.
Terms, cash.

Maize, Oats
Gram, Bran
Rice, Oatmeal, &c.
To Corn Dealers, Cow Keepers, Liverymen, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,
31 bags maize
45 ditto oats.
Ex Melaia,
93 bags bran, slightly damaged.
Ex Chowringhee,
143 bags gram.
Ex Emily Hort,
25 bags rice.
Ex Harriet Humble,
16 casks pearl barley.
Terms at sale.

Dried Fruits,
Ex late arrivals.
To Grocers and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,
10 cases new muscatels
25 ditto Turkey figs
25 cases valentias
31 barrels new currants
14 cases sultanas
20 barrels shell almonds, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Europe Rope
Patent and Clasp Nails, &c.
To Shipchandlers, Ironmongers, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,
105 coils Europe rope, assorted sizes
10 casks brad and clasp nails
25 kegs ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Scented Orange Pekoe and Caper.
To Tea Dealers, Family Grocers, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
265 boxes scented orange pekoe
134 ditto ditto ditto caper.
Terms at sale.

Byass' Bottled Ale.
On account of whom it may concern.
To Wine and Spirit Merchants and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Without reserve.
96 casks Byass' bottled ale, each 4 dozen, quarts.
Terms, cash.

Compton's Superior Bacon.
To Grocers, Provision Dealers, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
20 cases Compton's bacon (middles).
Terms at sale.

Jordan Almonds, Brazil Nuts.
Soda Crystals.
To Grocers and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
30 boxes superior Jordan almonds
20 casks, Brazil nuts
20 casks soda crystals.
Terms at sale.

☞ On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 12 o'clock.

The Booths for Sale.
To be situated at Lady Macquarie's Chair, two Booths; and at the Centipede Rock, Wool'oomooloo Bay, 2 Booths.
For Easter Monday only.
*** Important to Publicans and others.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 12 o'clock,
The right of erecting and selling in four booths—two booths at Lady Macquarie's Chair; two booths at Centipede Rock.
Terms, cash.

☞ On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 12 o'clock.

Just Imported,
Three First-class Pianofortes, with all the latest improvement, very elegant, brilliant tone, and workmanship unequalled,
*** Important to the Trade, and parties in search of a good instrument.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from the consignee to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely,
Ex Malta,
Case ¶ 95 ½—One semi-cottage square, Grecian front, 70 octaves, metallic string plate, and all the newest improvements, &c., &c.
Case § 92 ½—One cottage double circular, Grecian front, in rosewood, 6¾ octaves, metallic string plates, &c., &c.
Case § 100 ½—One cottage, in rosewood, victoria front 7 octaves, metallic string plate, and all the recent improvements.
Terms at sale.

Clearance Sale.
☞ On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 10 o'clock precisely.

Important to Grocers, General Dealers, and others, &c.
One Bale Green Baize
One Case Furs
Six Jars Arsenic, Sulphate Zinc, &c, &c.
Cases of Cheese, Nuts
Stationery, Matches
Wire Dish Covers, Ornaments, Also,
A quantity of useful Furniture, &c., &c.
Iron Cots, perforated sides, &c.
*** The property of a dealer leaving Sydney for the Snowy River Diggings.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, on SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 10 o'clock precisely, The above, only partially enumerated.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
The library of a Gentleman leaving the colony.
Classical, Theological, Standard Novels, &c.
*** For Sale next TUESDAY, at 2 o'clock.

Catalogues in course of preparation, and full particulars in Saturday's issue.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions to sell by public auction, on TUESDAY next, the 10th instant, at 2 o'clock,
The library of a gentleman leaving the colony.
Terms, cash.

FIVE DOCK, PARRAMATTA RIVER.
Preliminary Notice.

Valuable BLOCK OF LAND, containing about FIFTY ACRES, situated at FIVE DOCK, adjoining the well-known property of Mr. Abercrombie, and having EXTENSIVE FRONTAGE to the PARRAMATTA RIVER, opposite Spectacle Island.
For Positive Sale.
By order of the Mortgagee.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 23rd April, at 11 o'clock,
The above truly valuable and extensive block of land, full particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

Without Reserve.
By order of the Mortgagee.
NEWTOWN.
Two Cottages and allotment of land, Francis-street, adjoining the property of Samuel Bennett, Esq., near the Newtown Road, just beyond the Tollbar.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on FRIDAY, 13th April, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, having 66 feet frontage to Frances-street, with a depth of 100 feet, being allotments 3 and 36 of certain allotments of land, formerly the property of Edward Hunt, on which are erected
TWO NEAT COTTAGES,
built of brick and wood, containing severally three and four rooms each, with yards, gardens, &c. Also, a wooden house at the back; the whole realising a rental of about £52 per annum.
☞ This is a very compact little property, beautifully situated close to the Tollbar, on the Newtown Road, and will be found, on inspection, worthy of attention by those seeking a paying and improving investment, in a most favourably situated suburban freehold.
Terms at sale.

POSITIVE SALE.
MAGNIFICENT VILLA SITES.
BURWOOD RAILWAY STATION.
Two beautifully situated BLOCKS OF LAND, containing each TWELVE ACRES on Driver's Road, known as portion of Weedon's grant. This piece of land is acknowledged by those acquainted with this beautiful and healthy suburb to stand unrivalled in point of position, which from its elevation commands a fine PANORAMIC VIEW, more RURAL AND TRULY ENGLISH in aspect than perhaps can be found in any other part of the colony.
ASHFIELD RAILWAY STATION.
A very choice piece of LAND, and a delightful site, containing about TWO ACRES AND A QUARTER, being lots 43 and 44 of section 3 of the sub-division of the ASHFIELD PARK ESTATE.
This is the pick of the whole of this noted estate, and is divided by the railway from the property of Dr. Woodcock, adjoins the purchase of Thomas M'Culloch, Esq., and is close to the well known and fine homesteads of Messrs. Bergin and M'Mahon.
The land is enclosed by a good fence.
Titles, unquestionable.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on FRIDAY, 13th April, at 11 o'clock,
The above described valuable blocks of land, situate at BURWOOD and ASHFIELD, close to the RAILWAY STATIONS.
☞ With the great facilities now afforded by the Railway Commissioners for travelling on the line, and the greatly reduced scale of fares, the Auctioneers feel confident that the above favourably situated lands will meet with the attention of the public, who are specially invited to inspect the lots prior to the sale.
Plans on view at the Rooms.

PREMPTORY SALE.
By order of the Mortgagee.
GREAT SOUTHERN ROAD.
Those well-known extensive premises, PRINCE ALBERT INN, together with 100 Acres of Land on the Southern Road, about 12 miles from Berrima.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 30th April, at 11 o'clock,
That well-known first-class hotel, the PRINCE ALBERT INN, situate about 12 miles on the SYDNEY SIDE OF BERRIMA, and close to the junction of the Berrima and Mittagong Roads.
The house is stone-built, containing every accommodation and convenience for a FIRST-RATE HOTEL. It stands upon an elevated foundation, and has a verandah running along the front. It has a capacious entrance hall, with private apartments on one side, and a bar and bar accommodation on the other. The bedrooms are large and airy, and the whole establishment replete with comfort. The house is SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT and WELL FINISHED in every particular. The out-offices consist of detached kitchen, with servants' room, capital yard, containing extensive stabling. There are also a large coach house, sheep yards, cow shed, piggery, fowl house, and yard paled in securely, also a slaughtering yard.
The land attached to the property consists of 101 ACRES, more or less, the whole of which is fenced and sub-divided into paddocks, which are well watered. There are also two gardens, and an excellent orchard of the choicest fruit trees, and containing A NEVER-FAILING WELL OF WATER.
Two of the paddocks have been under cultivation, and yielded fine crops.
☞ RICHARDSON and WRENCH have no hesitation in stating that this is one of the very BEST ESTABLISHMENTS ON THE GREAT SOUTHERN ROAD.
It is situated in a locality where the numerous teams camp on their way up and down the country, and a ready market is always at hand for agricultural and farm produce, which must be a source upon the land. The house is a splendid building, well adapted for a first-class hotel. As the whole will be positively sold the special attention of capitalists seeking a first-class country investment is directed to the sale.

Unprecedented Auction Sale of F. W. Cosens' Genuine Sherries, being undeniably some of
☞ The finest Sherries ever imported to this colony.
The Entire Cargo of the Oscar, direct from Cadiz.
For Positive Sale by Auction.
☞ On THURSDAY, 5th April.
On Lamb's Wharf, Fort-street.
Highly Important to Wine and Spirit Merchants, Connoisseurs, Merchants, Country Buyers, Shippers, Hotel Keepers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Lamb, Parbury, and Co., to sell by auction, on Lamb's Wharf, Fort-street, THIS DAY, 5th April, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of the Oscar, just arrived direct from Cadiz, consisting of F. W. Cosens and Co.'s finest Amontillado and other sherries, as follows:
FP over diamond over VP conjoined,
8 butts 30 hhds. 60 q.-casks Cosens' very pale sherry.
FP over diamond over P,
2 butts 10 hhds. 20 q.-casks Cosens' pale sherry.
Grapes, VP conjoined,
8 butts 30 hhds. 60 q.-casks Cosens' very pale sherry.
Grapes, P,
2 butts 10 hhds. 20 q.-casks Cosens' pale sherry.
Double diamond over VP conjoined,
4 butts 6 hhds. 34 q.-casks Cosens' very pale sherry.
Double grapes over P,
5 butts 7 hhds. 85 q.-casks Cosens' very pale sherry.
Treble diamond over VP conjoined.
5 butts 7 hhds. 85 q.-casks Cosens' very pale sherry.
Treble diamond over P,
2 hhds. 10 q.-casks Cosens' pale sherry.
Treble grapes over VP conjoined,
5 butts 7 hhds. 85 q.-casks Cosens' very pale sherry.
Quadruple diamond over VP conjoined,
9 butts 16 hhds. 132 q.-casks Cosens' very pale sherry.
Quadruple diamond over P,
1 butt 2 hhds. 20 q.-casks Cosens' pale sherry.
"Particular" over OS over M,
8 q.-casks Cosens' superior dry sherry.
"Particular" over OS over A,
10 hhds. 110 q.-casks Cosens' superior Amontillado sherry.
"Particular" over OS over VP conjoined,
50 q.-casks Cosens' superior very pale sherry.
Crown and arms over anchor VP conjoined.
1 butt 2 hhds. 92 q.-casks Cosens' superior old sherry.
Crown and arms over anchor AMO,
1 butt 2 hhds. 72 q.-casks Cosens' superior amontillado sherry.
Crown and arms over S over A,
10 hhds. 100 q.-casks Cosens' superior amontillado sherry.
Crown and arms, S L A over AMF conjoined,
4 hhds. 12 q.-casks Cosens' solera very pale sherry.
Crown and arms over A M O over crown,
20 q.-casks Cosens' amontillado sherry.
Crown and arms over A M O over Queens,
20 q.-casks Cosens' amontillado sherry.
Crown, VP conjoined.
3 butts Cosens' very superior choice sherry.
Double crown, VP conjoined,
1 butt Cosens' very superior choice sherry.
Double crown, A,
1 butt Cosens' very superior choice sherry. Also,
250 boxes finest muscatel raisins, in splendid condition.
The above cargo is without exception the finest shipment of sherries ever imported to this market. The fact of these wines having been shipped by the celebrated house of F. W. Cosens, in accordance with instructions from Messrs. Lamb, Parbury, and Co., (the high character of whose importations is so well known) is of itself a sufficient guarantee that the whole are of the best description and really genuine.
The auctioneers request that merchants and the trade will ere the sale examine the samples of these wines, as they feel that they cannot adequately describe their real superiority.
The importers in bringing this shipment to public competition, are guided by a desire that it shou'd be equally distributed, as, in all probability, there will not be another cargo of sherries dispatched to this port for the next twelve or eighteen months. Under these circumstances Messrs. W. Dean and Co. reiterate the desire that merchants, connoisseurs, wine merchants, hotel keepers, and the public generally should avail themselves of an opportunity to purchase from first hands that class of wines which are always saleable, though very rarely to be obtained in this market.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Lamb's Wharf, 11 o'clock, THIS DAY.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. beg to request the punctual attendance of all parties desirous of purchasing a really genuine first-class wine, at their sale of the cargo of the Oscar, from Cadiz, and Oceano, from Lisbon, as above.
Terms liberal.

Auction Sale, THIS DAY.
Special Notice.

THE ENTIRE CARGOES ex Oscar, from Cadiz, and ex Oceano, from Lisbon, consisting of—Cosen's genuine sherries and Lisbon red wines,
For positive unreserved sale.
This Day.
Lamb's Wharf, 11 o'clock.

To Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, Merchants, Shippers, and Hotel-keepers.
For Unreserved Auction Sale.
☞ The entire Cargo of the Oceana, from Lisbon direct.
Choice selected Red Wines.
On THURSDAY, 5th April, 1860, on Lamb's Wharf, Fort-street.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions from the importers, Messrs. Buchanan, Skinner, and Co., to sell by auction, at Lamb's Wharf, Fort-street, THIS DAY, 5th April, at 12 o'clock,
The entire cargo of sweet Lisbon red wines, just arrived ex Oceana, in casks suitable for shipment or forwarding to the interior, viz.,
340 quarter-casks Lisbon red wine
280 octaves ditto ditto
Terms liberal, at sale.

The Principal Portion of the Cargo of the Oscar, from New York.
457,000 Feet Selected American Lumber.
White, Pitch, and Spruce Pine
Battens, Laths, and Staves.
For Positive Unreserved Sale by Auction, on the Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, 12th April.

To Timber Merchants, Contractors, and Country Buyers.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers, Messrs. Flower, Salting, and Co., to sell by auction, on the Circular Quay, near the Custom House, on THURSDAY, 12th April, at half-past 3 o'clock,
The cargo of superior American timber, ex Oscar.
Particulars will appear in future advertisements.

Preliminary Notice.
To Boot and Shoe Buyers.
Extens've unreserved sale by auction of Davies and Sons' Boots and Shoes.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell-streets, on an early day,
132 trunks of Davies and Sons' boots and shoes, a good seasonable shipment.
Particulars in future advertisements.

To Soap Boilers, Candle Manufacturers, and others.
THIS DAY,
L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, at 11,
150 barrels amber resin
8 tons Tennent's soda ash 53 o.p.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Clothing, Books, Watches, Boots, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
3 boxes stored goods
Lot sundry books
Gold and silver watches
Rings, brooches, &c.
3 trunks boots and shoes
Dolls, tape measures, and sundries
Terms, cash.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
THURSDAY, 5th April.
On account of whom it may concern.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 5th April, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
Cordovan wellingtons
Half ditto
Heavy nailed watertights
Children's 2-5 strap, sewrounds
Children's 6-9 strap, welts
Children's 9-13 strap, welts
Youths' calf balmorals
Youths' bluchers
Youths' calf balmorals
Men's side springs, bradded
Men's calf, balmorals
Men's side springs, bradded.
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
THIS DAY, Thursday, 5th April.
Notice to purchasers of Boots and Shoes.

CHATTO and HUGHES remind purchasers of boots and shoes of their Sale, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, comprising
57 trunks boots and shoes, and
Boots and shoes, damaged.
To be sold on account of whom it may concern.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
SATURDAY, 7th April.
Best Cutlery.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, 253, George-street, on SATURDAY, 7th April, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of best cutlery, comprising
Butchers' knives, rosewood, 5 inch
Butchers' knives, best ebony, 4½ inch
Butchers' knives, rosewood, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12 inches
Stag table steels, 9 inch
Buffaloes butchers' steels
Ditto ditto ditto, brass mounted
Stag carvers, 8½ inch
Champagne corkscrews
Metal tablespoons
White metal desserts
Black metal tables
Imitation stag ditto
Table steel forks, 5 pin
Buffalo side pin
Cocoa sheepfoot, 3¾ and 4 inches
Stag sheepfoot, 3¾ inch
Stag lamb's-foot, 3¾ inch
Stag sheep and square shackled, 4 and 4½ inches
Round sidings, 4½ inch
Buffaloes' shields, 3 inch
Stag, two blades, slits
Stag, two blades, shields, 3¾ inch
Stag, two blades, slit, shields
Ivory, two blades, Wharncliffs
Black two-blade shields
Round white three red and black Wharncliffs
Ivory two red queen's
Pearl prince of wales
Ivory poulder pens
Black plumb pens
Pearl pens
Pearl cigar knives
Stag, four blades
Round ivory, three blades
Buffaloes, Wharncliffs, assorted
Best horn pruners, capped and 4-inch
Smooth planes, assorted sizes
Jack planes, ditto ditto
Screw drivers, 4, 5, and 8 inches
Hammers, 3, 6, 8, and 10 inches
Screw drivers, 5 and 7 inches
Polished ball spokeshaves, 3 and 4 inches, plated
Spring measuring tapes
Bradawls, round, oval, and handles
Gimlets, tower pincers, chisels
Buffalo horn erasers
Hairdressers' scissors, assorted sizes
Black concave razors
Diamond edge ditto
Ironbark saws, 14 and 16 inches
Carpenters' squares, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
SATURDAY, April 7th.
To Dealers in Fancy Goods, and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, 253, George-street, on SATURDAY, 7th April, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of
Porcelain vases, superior
China ditto, ditto
Meerschaum pipes
Tennis balls and marbles
Opera glasses
Gents' dressing-cases
Mathematical instruments, and
A large quantity of sundries.
To close invoices for the mail.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
THURSDAY, 5th April.
To Boot and Shoe Makers
To Storekeepers, and others.
57 Trunks Boots and Shoes.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 5th April, at 11 o'clock,
57 trunks boots and shoes, comprising
Men's prince george boots
Boys' and youths' bluchers
Memel button boots, tops rivetted, 6 to 9
Women's patent seal slippers, welts
Women's patent calf slippers, welts
Men's kid calf goloshed side springs, stout square edge
Men's best leg enamelled hide goloshed side springs
Men's best kid leg patent calf goloshed balmorals
Men's best kid leg hide goloshed false balmorals, side springs, toe caps
Men's best memel calf goloshed side springs false balmorals, clumps
Men's super French calf wellingtons, square edge
Men's ankles, nailed, treed in tallow
Men's watertights
Men's artillery wellingtons
Cashmere pumps
Patent calf slippers
Goloshes, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

GREAT SALE OF PLASTER OF PARIS FIGURES.
To be Sold by Public Auction, THIS DAY, April 5th, 1860, by
MR. H. D. COCKBURN, on the premises of Mr. Cappironi, No. 338, Pitt-street, near Bathurst-street, the sale to commence at 11 o'clock.
Among the numerous lots to be submitted to public competition are the following :—
Virgin and Child, the Three Graces, the Berlin Horse, Cupid and Psyche, Bacchus and Ariadne, and a large assortment of brackets and centres for ceilings, bronze figures, &c.
N.B.—Also a Large Figure, left with Mr. Cappioni for repairs, and which will be sold on the above day, unless previously removed and paid for.
Terms, cash.

FOR SALE, by auction, THIS DAY, by T. W. BOWDEN, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street,
14 choice building allotments, Newtown Road.
Sugar house, plant, and machinery, on the Waterloo Estate.
Two houses, at Kingston.
Terms at sale.

TWO HOUSES ON THE KINGSTON ESTATE.
For Positive Sale, by order the Mortgagee.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the New Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, THIS DAY, the 5th of April, at 11 o'clock,
Two Houses on the Kingston Estate, situate within three minutes' walk of the Newtown Railway Station, and within five minutes' walk from the omnibus station.
Each house is built of brick and stone, well finished, with spacious verandahs.
No. 1 contains 7 rooms, kitchen, stable, and coach-house, with a good yard, and well of water.
No. 2 contains 6 rooms, kitchen and wash-house, verandah, good yard, and well of water.
The two houses are built on an allotment of land having a frontage of 181 feet to Albemarle-street, 81 feet 6 inches to Oxford-street, 82 feet 6 inches to Baltic-street, and in the rear 181 feet to a lane 12 feet wide.

A Sugar House, Plant, and Machinery, now at work ensuring a clear return of £500 per annum.
To persons prepared to invest a few hundred pounds in a sure and certain Business, yielding a nett return of £500 per year on its present limited scale, but capable of extension by an increase of capital.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the New Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, THIS DAY, the 5th April, at 11 o'clock,
All that property known as the Sugar House, on the Waterloo Estate, close to the woolwashing establishment of Mr. Thomas Hayes, and almost opposite Rosten's Inn called the "Waterloo Retreat."
This property is but newly erected, and is held on lease for nineteen years, at a ground rent of £35 per annum, including the privilege of an abundant supply of pure water, direct from the large reservoir supplying the Old Waterloo Mills and the present woolwashing establishment, forming part of ten acres originally leased to Mr. Hayes, but enjoying special privileges. The allotment has 80 feet frontage to the Botany Road, with sufficient depth for all the requirements of the business, and for any future extension of the same which may be required.
The Sugar House at present is in working order, on a very moderate scale, but especial reference has been made to a gradual increase of business as circumstances may require. It is on the most improved principle of boiling the syrups in vacuo, and by the aid of the latest patent centrifugal machines converts the boiling syrups into sugars fit for use in the very short space of three minutes. The process is truly astonishing, and must be seen to be understood.
Another advantage possessed by the new over the old system is that the refined article may be sold from the counter within a week from the time it passed into the Sugar House in a raw and impure state. Samples can be seen at the Sale Rooms.
The House is fitted up with everything requisite for carrying on the work at the rate of four tons per week, at a low rate of expenditure, and nothing is wanting but an increased capital to keep up a regular supply of the refined article to meet the steady demand of the city for the same.
Mr. Peck, the proprietor, residing on the premises, will show the works, and explain the operations to all intending purchasers; and he will be willing to enter into an arrangement with the purchaser to continue the entire management for a period of two years if required.
Terms, liberal.

Choice Building Allotments, Newtown Road, adjoining the Darling Nursery, and directly opposite the University.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, April 5th, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, at 11 o'clock,
Several valuable building sites along the Newton Road, commencing at the south boundary of the Darling Nursery, as now enclosed, with depths to each of about 104 feet. Also a number of allotments of equal depth and various frontages to Rose-street, immediately behind those just described.
The size and situation of these allotments are such as should secure the erection of first-class residences, having in front of them the spacious grounds of the University, extending from the Newtown Road up to the magnificent buildings on the elevated ground to the westward, affording pleasing scenery and ensuring a free and pure atmosphere. The allotments are within a minute's walk of the stand from which the omnibuses start and arrive every five minutes to and from the city.
A plan is in preparation, and will be exhibited at the Rooms.

Very Superior Household Furniture
Brilliant-toned Cottage Pianoforte, by Lambert and Co.
Handsome Plated, China, and Glass Ware
Elegant Barouche, Dogcart
Silver-mounted Harness, Saddles
Superior Milch Cow, Poultry, and other Effects.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON is instructed by Captain Pike (who is about to leave the colony) to sell by auction, at that gentleman's residence, Winslowe House, Darling Point, on WEDNESDAY, April 11th, at 11 o'clock,
All the very superior household furniture and effects, comprising
Suite of elegant rosewood drawing-room furniture, covered in crimson silk damask, with loose chintz covers
Elegant rosewood oval centre table
Ditto ditto work-table, escritoire
Ditto ditto card tables
Ditto ditto whatnots, music-stand, music-stool
Ditto buhl cabinet
Brilliant-toned cottage pianoforte, by Lambert and Co., 6¾ octaves, &c., in elegant and fashionable rosewood case
Large chimney glass, in modern and elegant gilt frame
Alabaster, marble, and other clocks, ornaments
Handsome velvet pile and tapestry carpets and rugs
Gilt window cornices, with damask and muslin hangings
Steel fenders and fire irons
Large mahogany telescope dining table, with stand for leaves
Mahogany dining room chairs, and spring and hair-stuffed sofas and easy chairs, covered in morocco
Handsome carved back and ornamented pedestal sideboard, bookcase
Chiffonière, fitted with cupboards, drawers, &c.
Handsome china, plated and glassware
Elegant porcelain vase moderateur lamps
Hall table, fitted with hat and umbrella stand
Hall tables, with flaps and drawers
Superior Japanned iron bedsteads, hair mattresses, bedding, and hangings
Elegant wardrobes, completely fitted
Large chests drawers, cane-seated chairs
Marble, slab, and other washstands, and furniture, towel horses, dressing tables, toilet glasses, &c.
Superior kitchen furniture and utensils
Elegant barouche and dog cart, in first-rate condition, built by Arthur
Silver-mounted carriage and dog-cart harness
Ladies' and gentlemen's saddles
Superior milch cow and calf
Poultry and other poultry
With various other effects, as will appear in catalogues, in course of preparation.
☞ On view the day preceding the sale by cards only, to be had on application to the office of the Auctioneer.
Terms, cash.

To Warehousemen, Storekeepers, Outfitters, Drapers, Dealers, and the Trade.
127 packages of General Drapery Goods, Slops, Manchester Goods, &c., &c.
Now Landing,
Ex Oliver Cromwell, and Catteaux Wattel.
THIS DAY, April 5th,
Commencing at 11 o'clock prompt.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above-named day,
127 packages of useful drapery goods, slops, Manchester goods, &c.
Now landing, ex Oliver Cromwell and Catteaux Wattel.
Terms, liberal, as usual.

TUESDAY, 10th April.
To Drapers, Toy Dealers, Chinaware Dealers, and others.
750 Packages China Goods, ex Castillian.
Toys, Cement, and Paper
Fireworks
Elegant China Ware
Superb China Silk Diggers' Scarfs.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their New Mart, 253, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 10th April, at 11 o'clock,
2 cases, each 100, superb silk scarlet net sashes
250 boxes cement toys, well assorted
260 ditto Chinese fireworks, assorted
250 ditto paper toys, assorted
ELEGANT CHINAWARE.
Painted water monkeys
Ditto vases and tea pots
Long fancy painted vases
Coffee pots, teapots, plates
Mandarin teapots, fancy jars, in sets
Sets fancy painted mugs
Fancy painted bowls.
Terms, cash.

Family Carriage.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Stores of Messrs. Were, Hearder, and Co., Circular Wharf, THIS DAY (Thursday), April 5, at half-past 10 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
To pay expenses,
1 family carriage.
Terms, cash.

Highly Important Auction Sale of
Floor Cloth
Patent Tapestry Carpets
Mosaic Screens, Rugs
Patent Velvet Covers, &c., &c., &c.
To Upholsterers, Furniture Buyers, and the Trade generally.
Just Landed ex Oliver Cromwell.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from the importers to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, April 5, 1860, at 11 o'clock,
15 packages of the undermentioned goods, just landed in excellent condition, viz :—
Floorcloth (body), various patterns
Ditto, border, 3-4, 5-8, 2-4, 4-4
Patent tapestry carpets
Mosaic screens
Patent velvet rugs, 8-4
Pattern rugs
6-4 D covers, painted and bronzed, &c., &c., &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Clearing-out Sale, previous to Removal.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Stores of Messrs. Were, Hearder, and Co., Circular Wharf, THIS DAY, April 5th, 1860, at half-past 10 o'clock,
To clear the stores, viz.,
Scales and weights, with triangles
Wheelbarrow, truck, ladders
140 pieces scantling, 12 to 15 feet long
Skids, wine baskets, bushel measure
Lower and topmast, yard and crosstrees
Folding doors, tables, chairs
Gold scales and weights
Large chaff-cutting machine, and numerous other sundries, too numerous to particularise.
Terms, cash.

Furniture.
The property of a Gentleman leaving Sydney.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, April 5th, 1860, at 11 o'clock precisely,
A small lot of excellent household furniture, viz.—
Brass bedsteads, couches
Chests of drawers, inlaid tables
Chairs, whatnots, music stools
Dining tables, escretoire
Washstands, toilet tables
Mattresses, pillasses, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

☞ Old and very choice Port Wine.
Vintage, 1846.
To Connoisseurs, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Publicans, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Stores of Messrs. George Were, Hearder, and Co., Circular Wharf, THIS DAY, Thursday, 5th April, 1860, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,
50 dozen fine old and choice port wine, vintage 1846, in 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases.
Buyers are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the time named, the whole being for unreserved sale.
Terms, cash.

Casks, Yards, &c.
To Shipchandlers, Master Mariners, Shipowners, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Stores of Messrs. George Were, Hearder, and Co., Circular Wharf, THIS DAY, Thursday, April 5, 1860, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
Lower and top masts, yards, crosstrees, &c.
Terms, cash.

MANEROO DISTRICT.
That well-known and first-class Pastoral Property, BURNIMA, situate in the district of Maneroo, together with
12,203 SHEEP, more or less
60 HORSES, ditto
60 HEAD OF CATTLE, ditto.
TERMS—One-fourth cash, the residue by approved bills at 6, 12, and 24 months, with bank discount, and secured upon the property.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by DONALD GUNN, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 17th APRIL,
That first-class pastoral property,
BURNIMA,
situate about 60 MILES from the shipping port of TWOFOLD BAY, 50 MILES from MERIMBULA, and 80 MILES from the
SNOWY RIVER DIGGINGS.
The road from the shipping ports to the diggings passing through a portion of the purchased land attached to the run, opposite to William Bradley, Esq.'s celebrated station of Bibbenluke.
The country consists of fine undulating downs, and open forest land, watered by two rivers, and seven lakes, one of which three-quarters of a mile in length.
THE IMPROVEMENTS are of a first-class character, and in addition to every requisite for working the station, include all the essentials for the establishment of a gentleman's family. They are as follows :—
A superior brick-built dwelling-house, neatly finished; kitchen, stores, and out buildings
A large barn, with iron roof
Stockyard, milking yard
Three huts for labourers
Woolshed, with lever press
An elegantly laid out flower garden
Also, kitchen garden and orchard
Two cultivation paddocks.
* The dwelling-house, improvements, &c., &c., are all enclosed in a splendid grass paddock of about 200 acres.
Seven out-stations, with huts, all of which are in first-rate repair, several of them having been newly-erected, with shingled roofs and glazed windows.
With the BURNIMA station will be sold the following stock :—

| SHEEP. | |
|---|---|
| Wethers, 18 months, | 1402 |
| Ditto, 2 to 4 years, | 2476 |
| Ditto, weaners, | 1300 |
| Ewes, 18 months, | 1467 |
| Ditto, 2 and 3 years, | 1320 |
| Ditto, 6 years, | 2367 |
| Ditto, over 6 years, | 315 |
| Ditto, weaners, | 1362 |
| Rams | 164 |
| | 12,203 sheep, more or less. |

WARRANTED SOUND.
CATTLE.
60 head of quiet cattle, consisting of milking cows, with their increase.
About 60 head of horses, 17 of which are broken in to saddle and harness.
Twenty working-bullocks, two bullock drays, one horse dray, stores, implements, &c.; also, 700 acres of PURCHASED LAND, securing all the valuable improvements.
☞ This property needs no eulogy, being well and favourably known. It has been worked by the proprietor for more than eight years, and has proved to him most remunerative. It is now in the market solely in consequence of his wishing to leave the colony on account of his health.
To parties desirous of investing in squatting pursuits, inspection is particularly invited, MORT and CO. feeling convinced that in whatever light the property may be considered it will prove MOST VALUABLE AND REMUNERATIVE.

[SURRY HILLS.]
CLEVELAND STREET, BOURKE STREET.
ALLOTMENT OF LAND.
Title unquestionable. Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,
On WEDNESDAY, April 11th,
All that parcel of land having 60 feet frontage to southern side of Cleveland-street, at the rear of the BOUNDARY STONE HOTEL, BOURKE STREET, by a depth southerly of 173 feet, commencing 373 feet easterly from the corner of Bourke-street.
☞ To any one in quest of an allotment of land in this locality, the above can be strongly recommended.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

SPLENDID CATTLE PROPERTY.

BIMBLE and BILLANGULEN, situate on the Castlereagh River, in the DISTRICT OF BLIGH, together with 6000 CATTLE, more or less.

Terms : One-fourth cash, and the residue as follows—one-fourth, 6 months; one-sixth, 12 months; one-sixth, 24 months; one-sixth, 36 months by approved bills, with bank discount added, and secured upon the property.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by Jeremiah Reardon, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,
On TUESDAY, 1st May,
That extensive and valuable cattle property in the District of Bligh, and consisting of those well-known stations
BIMBLE and BILLANGULEN,
situate opposite to each other, and having FRONTAGE to both sides of the CASTLEREAGH RIVER, in the immediate neighbourhood of the stations of Messrs.

## LAW.

### CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Milford.

DISCHARGE OF JURY.

The jurymen empanelled to try Henry Simpson, for stealing, were discharged this morning, having failed to agree to a verdict, after being locked up all night.

STABBING.

William Siggerson, on bail, was indicted for having, on the 8th day of March, 1860, at Sydney, feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously wounded one John Daly, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm.

The prisoner was defended by Mr. Darvall, Q.C.; attorney, Mr. Cory.

The Attorney-General stated the case, and called as witnesses

John Daly, publican, of George-street, who deposed that on the evening of the 8th March he was in his bar; prisoner was there and invited him to drink; there was some conversation about a public-house which prisoner said he would let witness as soon as any other man, if he paid the amount of repairs; witness said he would not take it, and prisoner said to him, he would die, like his brothers, penniless; witness said they did not die penniless, but wealthy men, and witness threatened to smash his nose if he said so again; prisoner went out, and witness followed him to fight; he felt something in the breast like the prick of a pin or needle; witness then went inside the house.

By Mr. Darvall: The prisoner had been drinking; I drank with him; I was the worse for liquor; I was very angry with Siggerson for speaking disrespectfully of my brother; when he saw I was in a rage he went out of the house; I followed him and rushed at him; I do not know whether I struck him or not; he had a cane in his hand, but did not put himself into fighting attitude; what afterwards occurred was in the scuffle that ensued; I commenced that scuffle.

John Daly, junior, aged 15 years, deposed that he lived with his father; Remembers the 8th day of March; on that day Mr. Siggerson and a man named Kelly were in the house; they were in conversation; Siggerson was cool; witness' father was in a passion; Siggerson went out, and witness' father rushed out after him; witness followed and sung out to his father that Siggerson had a knife in his hand; he held it in his right hand; saw him strike twice at witness's father with the hand which held the knife—once in the breast, and once in the arm. After the assault Siggerson walked away. The prisoner did not raise his hand to strike, but held the knife out before him; witness and his mother tried to keep his father in the house. The occurrence took place immediately under an adjacent lamp-post. His father was wounded in the arm and on the breast.

Duncan M'Phee, surgeon, was called in to attend Daly on the 8th March last. He was bleeding from two wounds, one in the chest and one in the arm. The wounds were punctured wounds. They were not deep. They might have been inflicted by a man running up to another man with a knife in his hand and coming in contact with him. There was no appearance in the wounds of a violent blow having been struck. Attended the prisoner for five days. The wounds were merely superficial, but they penetrated the skin. They were not more than one-eighth of an inch deep. The wound on the chest was just above the fourth rib in the direction of the heart.

Mr. Darvall addressed the jury at length, contending that the wounds were merely accidental, and that it was absurd to suppose there had been any assault with the knife by the prisoner, and that the wounds had been occasioned by the man Daly rushing furiously on the prisoner, who happened to have a knife in his hand. For the defence he called George West Kelly, who deposed he went into Daly's house on the 8th March, in company with Siggerson. Siggerson asked for Mr. Daly. He then asked for Mrs. Fraser, and afterwards for Mrs. Daly. The latter came in and Siggerson again asked for Mr. Daly. Mrs. Daly asked if he wanted to see him particularly:—He said he did. He came into the bar, and they had something to drink, which Siggerson paid for. They had talked about the letting of the Wheatsheaf Inn to Daly; words ensued, and Siggerson said he believed Daly had not money to pay for it, and that even the great Terence (his, Daly's, brother) had no money when he died; Daly said he (Siggerson) was a ——liar, and that his brother had more money than any convict's bastard who ever came to the country; Siggerson went out, and Daly wished to follow him, but his wife and witness detained him for a few minutes, but he got out at the side door and rushed at Siggerson; Siggerson did not make any resistance; did not know that a knife was used; walked home with Daly, and went into a public-house to have some thing to drink; while there a constable came in and apprehended prisoner for stabbing and wounding John Daly; this was the first he heard of the knife, and he told the constable he had seen no knife used.

The Attorney-General replied; and his Honor having summed up, the jury retired for half an hour, and returned with a verdict of guilty of unlawfully wounding.

The sentence of the Court was, that the prisoner be kept in gaol at Darlinghurst for six calendar months.

ROBBERY.

John Kalhone, a man of colour, was indicted for that he on the 20th March, 1860, did rob one William O-borne Spurling of certain money to the value of £10, and other articles.

The prisoner was undefended.

The Attorney-General stated the case, and called

William Osborne Spurling, the captain of the whaling brig Susan, who stated that on the 20th of March prisoner was then acting as steward on board the brig Susan; he was discharged on that day; he had access to witness' cabin, in which was a box containing money; there were two twenty-dollar pieces in the box, one ten-dollar piece, and some small money; the prisoner, when told by the third mate of the vessel that he had stolen the money of the captain, admitted the fact, and said he would return the money if he would meet him in a quiet place; met him at the Three Crowns, and he gave up one twenty-dollar piece and one ten-dollar piece, and also four sovereigns; witness agreed to give the four sovereigns back if the other twenty-dollar piece was returned to him; the prisoner summoned him for assaulting him, and then witness took out the warrant for the robbery.

Lewis Griffiths, of the Water Police, deposed that he apprehended the prisoner on the 24th, and found upon him £3 odd; the captain gave him one twenty-dollar piece, one ten-dollar piece, two silver dollars, four Australian sovereigns, and a gold ring, which he said were taken from the prisoner; prisoner said he took it to take care of it.

Prosecutor was recalled, and swore to the ring produced, but not to the money—which he believed, however, was his.

William King, third officer of the brig Susan, deposed that prisoner said when the captain met him in the street, that if he went to a quiet place he would get his money; they all went to the Three Crowns Inn, where prisoner gave up the money and ring produced; had seen the 20 dollar pieces with prisoner before.

The prisoner made a rambling sort of defence, but called no witnesses.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour in Parramatta gaol.

HORSE STEALING.

Henry Simpson was indicted for that he did, at Casilis, on the 26th December, 1859, feloniously steal a horse, the property of one Martin Brown.

The prisoner, who was tried yesterday for larceny, but not convicted, as the jury could not agree, was undefended.

The Attorney-General stated the case, and called

James Brindley Bettington, of Merriwa, near Ca willis, who deposed prisoner had been in his employ as a yard groom, but he had not been discharged.

By the prisoner: I had entrusted you with money previously.

Martin Brown, servant of Mr. Bettington, deposed, he had a grey horse, branded on the near shoulder L in a circle over LE, which he last saw in the paddock; he missed it on the 26th December.

John Wolfe, gardener to Mr. Bettington, corroborated the evidence of Brown.

John Wooller, horsedealer, of Sydney, bought a gray gelding on the 30th December, branded L in a circle over LE on the near shoulder, from a person like the prisoner, for £13; he afterwards sold it to a New Zealand man; the man who sold it, gave the name of Scott.

Sergeant Kerrigan, of the Maitland Police, deposed to the apprehension of the prisoner at West Maitland.

The prisoner, in his defence, denied all knowledge of the transaction.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of not guilty.

The Court adjourned at four o'clock till ten o'clock to-morrow (this day).

JURORS FINED.—The following jurymen were fined £3 each, yesterday, at the Central Criminal Court, by Mr. Justice Milford, for non-attendance:—James Williams, John Witton, Thomas Walker, and John George Whittaker.

## INSOLVENCY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Richard Ramsey and John James Burt, an adjourned certificate meeting. Mr. Ramsey was briefly examined by Mr. Newbon, but nothing was elicited to the prejudice of the application. Certificate was granted to each insolvent.

In the estate of James Campbell, a second meeting. Insolvent amended his schedule by the addition of a gold watch to the list of his assets. One debt was proved.

In the estate of Jacob Inder, a second meeting. Three debts were proved.

In the estate of Maurice Reynolds, a second meeting. Three debts were proved.

In the estate of Michael Shea, a second meeting. Two debts were proved.

In the estate of Henry C. Antill, a special meeting was held, at which two debts we proved.

SURRENDERS.

William Sugden, of North Shore, near Sydney, builder. Liabilities, £1565 17s. 9d. Assets—value of real property (mortgaged to the extent of about £1100), £1500; of personal property, £50; outstanding debts, £3 10s.; total, £1553 10s. Deficit, £12 7s 9d. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

Augustus Robinson, of Sydney, writing clerk. Liabilities, £61 9s. 6d. Assets—value of personal property, £5. Deficit, £56 9s. 6d. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

James Everingham, late of Windsor, now of Sydney, commission agent. Liabilities, £87 6s. 2d. Assets—value of personal property, £15; outstanding debts, £3 7s.; total, £18 7s. Deficit, £68 19s. 2d. Mr. Perry, official assignee.

Joseph Taylor, a confinee for debt in H. M. gaol, Darlinghurst, a pauper. Liabilities, £20 10s. Assets, nil. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

Albert de Lannoy, of Domain-terrace, Sydney, writing clerk, a pauper. Liabilities, £28 10s. Assets—value of personal property, £5. Deficit, £23 15s. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

John Adams Govers, a confinee for debt in H. M. gaol, Maitland, a pauper. Liabilities, £103 11s. Assets—outstanding debts, £17. Deficit, £86 11s. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

Alexander George Panton, of North Grafton, storekeeper, trading under the style of Panton and Co. Liabilities, £1427. Assets—value of real property, £250; of personal property, £500; outstanding debts, £1250: total, £2150. Surplus, £843. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

RULES NISI.

Upon the petition of Edward P. Capper, of West Maitland, ironmonger, a rule *nisi* was granted, returnable on the 27th instant, requiring James Kingsbury, of Singleton, blacksmith, to show cause why his estate should not be sequestrated for the benefit of his creditors. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

Upon the petition of Jeremiah B. Rundle, of Sydney, merchant, a rule *nisi* was granted, returnable on the 13th instant, requiring George Pattrick, of Sydney, gentleman, to show cause why his estate should not be sequestrated for the benefit of his creditors. Mr. Perry, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Thursday, 5.—Arthur Crux, second, 11. Patrick H. Kain, adjourned examination, half-past 11. Frederick J. Brown, single, 12. Duncan Butters, special, for examination, 2. Denis Dwyer, first, half-past 2. John Gerity, first, 3.

### CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Mayor, Mr. W. F. Buchanan, Mr. Peden, Mr. Asher, Mr. Sutherland, and Mr. Carter.

Two women were sentenced to be imprisoned seven days, and two others to be imprisoned for fourteen days—for drunkenness; nine other persons were severally sentenced to pay 10s., or to be imprisoned twenty-four hours.

Hugh Kennedy, found guilty of having in a public place made use of obscene language, was required to pay 40s. or to be imprisoned three days.

Eliza Healey was on Monday night given into custody by Mr. James H. Atkinson, of Erskine-street, for stealing from the till of his shop a bag containing money. Some evidence was taken yesterday, and the remainder this day. James Heather Atkinson, of Erskine-street, deposed that, about nine o'clock on Monday evening, prisoner came to his shop, and asked to see a variety of goods, representing herself to be a wholesale purchaser from the country; he had to mount a ladder to procure some twill shirts for her inspection, when reaching them he had his back to her and could not observe her motion, but he thought he heard the till drawn out, and on descending he cast a glance which showed him that a bag containing money had been abstracted; he at once placed himself between the prisoner and the door and sent his servant for a police officer; this was not unobserved by the prisoner who made an attempt to escape; she succeeded in reaching the street before the arrival of the constable, but in the struggling the bag and money fell from her person to the floor; the bag contained eight £1 notes, four half-sovereigns, and 10s. 3d. in silver coin. Mr. Atkinson's shopman, corroborated this statement; and prisoner was committed for trial at the next sitting of the District Court of Quarter Sessions.

John Rowe was summarily convicted of having stolen a paving-stone, of the value of 6s., the property of John Lloyd, and was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour one calendar month.

Charles A. Skettle, Margaret Somerville, and Michael Morissey, publicans, severally found guilty of selling during prohibited hours, were each sentenced to pay 10s. with costs.

Robert Short was convicted of two offences—of having wilfully delayed to admit inspector Read when required thereto, for which he was sentenced to pay 20s. penalty, and for having allowed persons in a state of intoxication to remain upon his premises, for which offence he had to pay a penalty of 10s.; and Henry Malone, late of Botany, for having ceased to occupy his licensed house as his usual place of abode—having, in fact, gone to the diggings—his license was declared to be cancelled for the remainder of the term it had to run.

A number of persons were fined, some 5s., and others 10s., for obstructing footways, by placing show goods thereon, carriage ways, by allowing wheelbarrows and other carriages to remain longer than necessary for either loading or unloading, or for taking up or putting down passengers.

### WATER POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, Mr. E. Raper, and Mr. J. M'Lean.

The undermentioned parties for disorderly conduct were fined in the following amounts:—Catherine Gatehouse, drunk in George-street, 10s.; Edward Carter, drunk and assaulting a constable, 20s., and the same prisoner for damaging a cell door, to pay 5s. for damage; Mary Nelson, drunk in Kent-street, 10s.; Mary Robinson and William O'Brien, indecent exposure of person in Spring-street, 20s. each; Edward Carter was also fined 20s. for assaulting Richard Lefevre at the North Shore, by striking him on the eye with his fist.

Charles Warden, seaman of the ship Queen of England, was sentenced to twelve weeks' hard labour in gaol.

Six seamen of the Dutch ship Josepha Louisa, who had refused duty on account of the alleged bad quality of provisions and the leaky condition of the ship, were found guilty of wilful disobedience of lawful commands, and sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour in gaol.

WEDNESDAY.

Before the Hon. G. Hill and Mr. J. Oatley.

Thomas Hughes and Catherine Murray, who had been found drunk and disorderly in the streets, were fined 10s. each, or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

John Cambridge, a seaman of the ship Victoria Regis, was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour in gaol for disobedience of lawful commands.

Several unimportant cases on the sheets were discharged or postponed.

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FATAL ACCIDENT.—At about one o'clock yesterday an old man, named Michael Cullen, fell through the rafters of a house now approaching towards completion, in Sussex-street, near the foot of Market-street, and was killed by the fall. The man was a carpenter by trade, and had been employed in the erection of the house (the property of Mr. J. Robertson of the Happy Vale Inn, South Head Road), but yesterday he was rendered unfit for work by the effects of having taken too much drink. He was in the act of ascending to one of the upper rooms, in which he slept, when, in crossing over some rafters, he fell through and was taken up dead. The body was removed to the dead-house, Circular Quay, and a coroner's inquest will probably be held on it this day.

BAZAAR.—On Tuesday the Bazaar on behalf of the Congregational Church, West Maitland, was opened in the School of Arts. The stalls were fully decorated with a display of useful and ornamental articles, and the ladies used their utmost endeavours to dispose of the things committed to them. The hall was very crowded during last evening, and a large number of articles were disposed of.—*Northern Times.*

## AUSTRALIAN HORTICULTURAL AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE following letter from the Secretary of the Manchester Cotton Supply Association to his Excellency the Governor-General was read at the monthly meeting of the above society, on Tuesday evening last:—

Manchester, November 27th, 1859.

DEAR SIR,—I am desired by the committee of this association to convey to your Excellency the assurance of their appreciation of your efforts to promote the important objects which are now engaging their attention.

In accordance with the request contained in your favour of the 29th August the committee propose to consign to your care thirty small hand gins and a further supply of New Orleans seed, which is the only kind they have in stock in any quantity. The bulk of our consumption of cotton being of the New Orleans class, which meets with immediate sale in our market, the committee have hitherto confined themselves chiefly to its distribution. I will to-day send you a sample of my other variety, and ship the same as speedily as possible to your address. Of the next of the seed and gins I will apprise you when forwarding the bills of lading.

We are frequently receiving information of small parcels of most valuable cotton arriving from Australia, and there is a strong desire on the part of our spinners to obtain more.

The class of cotton I refer to is a beautiful long stable cotton, of which I have received and sold parcels at twenty-pence to two shillings per lb. The demand for this class of cotton is limited as compared with the New Orleans variety, but there is no doubt that all of the better class that is likely to arrive in this country for many years to come will be eagerly bought up, and I shall be happy to call public attention to any consignments of which I may be advised and to find a market for it if consigned to this address.

We have received a letter from Mr. W. M'Donnell, addressed Government Stores, Sydney, offering to act as agent for distributing twenty or thirty gins, and a few barrels of seed, and to forward treatises on cotton planting to parties desirous of experimenting. He further offers to distribute the gins &c., at the price we may fix, or to receive them as an order, paying for them in due course, and taking the risk of distribution and repayment upon himself. Should your Excellency esteem this gentlemen a suitable person to act in this capacity the committee will be glad if you will hand over to him such of the gins &c., as you may deem advisable, the rest to be disposed of as in your own judgment you may deem best.

We are informed by correspondents in Australia that considerable enquiry is being made for seed since you took steps to advertise the matter in the public papers, and the committee desire me to express their best thanks for your prompt exertions in their behalf.

The committee will publish the "Cotton Supply Reporter," on and after the 1st January, 1860, at which paper, should your Excellency would render a great service to the trade of this district as well as to the association by procuring, from some gentlemen of intelligence and judgment in Sydney, or even well, a letter bearing upon the objects of the association, and dilating any other matters of public interest likely to promote a cotton trade with this country. A detail of any shipments of cotton or of operations set on foot for the purpose of extending the growth of this valuable fibre; the question of labour, capital, soil, or climate, with a description of the colony, its geographical features and resources, &c., &c., would be most valuable and be the means of attracting considerable attention on the part of our spinners, manufacturers, and merchants, to the important territory now under your Excellency's jurisdiction.

The association would be glad to be placed in correspondence with the Agricultural or Horticultural Society at Sydney, as no doubt that body could supervise experiments or the establishment of a model farm, for cotton cultivation, and the reports of the results of such experiments would be of great service both here and throughout Australia. Can your Excellency aid this association with your influence in calling their attention to this suggestion.

I beg also to call to your notice the report on the trial of cotton gins inserted in number thirty of the *C. S. Reporter*, copies of which are sent by this mail.

Your Excellency would also render material aid to our cotton movement by drawing the attention of the editors of Australian newspapers to many of the valuable letters and facts inserted from time to time in the *Reporter*.

I have the honour to be, your Excellency's most obedient servant.

G. R. HAYWOOD, Secretary.

His Excellency Sir William Denison, K.C.B., Government House, Sydney.

## ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. FRITH AND PAYTEN.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Maize, Oats, Gram, Bran, Rice, Oatmeal, Dried Fruits, Europe Rope, Patent and Clasp Nails, Tea, Ale, Bacon, Almonds, Nuts, &c.

MR. T. W. BOWDEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, a Sugar-house, Plant, and Machinery, situated on the Waterloo Estate, two Houses on the Kingston Estate; and Building Allotments on the Newtown Road, adjoining the Darling Nursery.

MESSRS. FRITCHARD AND WILLIAMS.—At their Stores, at 12 o'clock, Maize, Bran, Hay, Bacon, Milch Cows, Pigs, Calves, &c.

MESSRS CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Stores, Circular Quay, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, Horns, &c.

MR. THOMAS DARWIN.—At the Railway Terminus, at 10 o'clock, the usual variety of Colonial Produce, Milch Cows, Calves, &c.

MR. C. MARTYN.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carriages, Gigs, Drays, Trucks Harness, &c.; at the Cattle Market, at 2 o'clock, Unbroken Colts.

MESSRS. BURHAM AND IRWIN.—At their Stores, at half-past 10 o'clock, Lard, Pork, Beef; at 11 o'clock, Hides; on the Grafton Wharf, at half-past 2 o'clock, New Zealand Timber.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—On Lamb's Wharf, at 11 o'clock, the Cargo of Sherries per Oscar, from Cadiz; at 12 o'clock, the Cargo of Red Wines, per Oceana, from Lisbon.

MR. JOHN C. COHEN.—At the Stores of Messrs. Were, Hoarder, and Co., Circular Wharf, at half-past 10 o'clock, Clearance Sale of Sundries, Port Wines, Family Carriage, &c.; at his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Floorcloth, Carpets, Screens, Rugs, Velvet Covers, &c.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Manchester Goods, Slops, &c.

MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Resin, Soda Ash.

MR. F. BRADLY.—On the Premises of Mr. Shead, fruiterer, Lower George-street, at 10 o'clock, Stock-in-trade, Fixtures; on the Premises of Mr. Goodwin, Lord Nelson Hotel, Phillip-street, at 11 o'clock, Lease, License, Fixtures, Household Furniture, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—On the Premises, 358, Pitt-street, near Bathurst-street, at 11 o'clock, Plaster of Paris Figures.

MR. C. ADRAIN.—At the residence of Mr. Kirby, Lower Darling Road, Balmain, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and Effects; on the premises, South Head Road, opposite Palmer-street, at 2 o'clock, Confectioners' Show-glasses, Pickles, Fruit, Implements, and fundries.

MESSRS. HURT AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Dessarts, Gigs, Truck, Trays, Harness, &c.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Clothing, Hocks, Watches, Boots, &c.

MR. JOHN SHEA.—At the Railway Yards, Campbelltown, at half-past 12 o'clock, Cows, and Heifers.

MR. G. M. LITT.—At Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock, Pat bullocks.

MR. G. GUEST.—At the New Yards, Richmond, at 2 o'clock, Colts and Fillies.

THE SHERIFF.—At the London Tavern, Sydney, at 12 o'clock, all the right, &c. to Six Acres of Land on the Sherwood Estate, near Parramatta.

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CHILD MURDER.—On Monday and Tuesday an inquest was held before the coroner at the Race Horse Inn, West Maitland, as to the cause of the death of a child named Daniel Edward, found in a well on one Henry's premises, between Durham and John streets. The mother, a woman of the town, named Frances Davidson, alias Fanny Mohoney, was in the custody of the police. Hannah Knight knew the prisoner, and said that she resided in the house of Jane Percox, Louisa Percox, and Maria Percox. She saw the child born, and saw it seven times afterwards. On the 15th March she undressed and washed the baby, and prisoner said she would not see the child any more. The clothes now on it are the same as when she last saw it alive; the child was then quite healthy. Since then she saw within the last three days the mother without the child, and asked her where it was. She said it was at home and was doing well. The prisoner suckled the child, and had plenty of milk, and it was fed three times a day; the prisoner was in the habit of drinking, and witness had seen her drunk once since the birth of the child, when it was five or six days old; the child in her opinion was a seven months' old child, but was otherwise healthy; the mother had no clothes ready for the child when it was born, and she appeared to be very fond of it; on Monday she heard of a child having been taken out of a well, and it was recognised by Jane Percox and herself as Fanny Mahoney's child; she had no doubt that the dead child was the same; the shovel now produced was taken from the dead body of the child; it was tied to it.—Drs. Wigan and White examined the child, and found that it had died from inanition and suffocation; it seemed that the swathing on the chest was too tight, and that it had not the power of breathing; they thought the child was dead before it was put into the well.—The evidence of several other witnesses was also taken, but it was principally confirmatory of the statements above recorded, with a few trifling incidents as to the finding and recovery of the body. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder." The prisoner was accordingly committed to take her trial at the next Maitland Circuit Court.—*Northern Times.*

MEETINGS TO DEVELOPE THE GOLD-FIELDS AROUND MUDGEE.—The *Western Post* reports that on Saturday evening last, a meeting was held at Readford's Hotel, Mudgee, for the purpose of taking some steps to develope the gold-fields of the district. Mr. Howarth was called to the chair, and, on taking it, made some remarks pertinent to the subject. He referred to Meroo, where he had been some time, and said that they were not by any means worked out. He said that any man with industry and energy might make good wages—from £3 to £5 per week. He marked out a claim at Hatton's Gully, and made from £2 10s. to 16s. a day, and sometimes as much as £3. Mr. Arthur Cox, Mr. Flood, Mr. Sullivan, and Mr. Willis, also spoke, extoling the advantages of co-operation, and pointing out the good likely to result from the formation of a prospecting party, to be sent out and maintained, for a month or two. The following resolution was then agreed to:—"That on Monday morning a party visit Hone Creek, for the purpose of prospecting the ground." This terminated the business, and the meeting separated.—Another party was subsequently formed to prospect the tributaries of the Cudgegong and Lawson's Creek.

PRESENTATION OF A MARBLE FONT TO ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, MUDGEE.—We have just had the pleasure of inspecting a beautiful marble font lately arrived from Sydney, the gift of Mr. C. W. Keele, formerly of this town. The ornamentation surrounding it is very fine. It will be considered a very interesting addition to our church.—*Western Times.*

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PRE-EMPTIVE PURCHASES APPROVED.—It is hereby notified that his Excellency the Governor-General, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the persons mentioned in the annexed list, being allowed to purchase under their pre-emptive right, the portions of land specified against their respective names.

2. Unless the required payments be made into the Colonial Treasury, Sydney, within three months from this date, a fine of ten per cent. will be added for every three months, or part of three months, that the payment is delayed, in compliance with the notice of 7th October, 1858.

A. G. M'LEAN,
Acting Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.
Crown Lands' Office, Sydney, 3rd April, 1860.

| APPLICANT. | NAME OF RUN. | AREA. | | | PRICE. | | | COST OF MEASUREMENT. | | | DEEP FEE. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | A. | R. | P. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Clark Irving | Traveller's Rest, Clarence | 320 | 0 | 0 | 320 | 0 | 0 | Nil. | | | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Griffiths, Fanning, and Fanning | Woorowoolgen, Clarence | 796 | 0 | 0 | 796 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| " " | " " | 1716 | 0 | 0 | 1716 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| " " | " " | 798 | 0 | 0 | 798 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Atkinson and Mackellar | Runnymede, Clarence | 653 | 0 | 0 | 653 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| E. Flood | Tunstall, Clarence | 322 | 0 | 0 | 322 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| J. F. H. Mitchell | Table Top, Murrumbidgee | 640 | 0 | 0 | 640 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| " | " " | 400 | 0 | 0 | 400 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| A. Ferguson | Nevree, Wellington | 280 | 0 | 0 | 470 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| F. Heth | Europambela, New England | 640 | 0 | 0 | 640 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| James Scott | Ingalba, New England | 344 | 0 | 0 | 344 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| W. Murphy | Tiara, New England | 160 | 0 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| George Jenkin | Wollomol, Liverpool Plains | 162 | 0 | 0 | 162 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| R. L. Jenkin | Woolcomoo, Liverpool Plains | 317 | 0 | 0 | 317 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Duncan M'Killop | Wambanglang, Wellington | 160 | 0 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| C. H. S. M'Donald | " " | 160 | 0 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| " | Barbigal, Bligh | 160 | 0 | 0 | 164 | 0 | 0 | | | | 0 | 5 | 0 |

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Coloured collodiotype Portraits on paper and stereoscopic portraits taken daily. Cameras, lenses, chemicals, and photographic materials on SALE, at BATCHELDER BROTHERS, 384, George-street, between Hunter-street and General Post Office, over the News and Advertising Office of E. Ford.

FREEMAN, BROTHERS, Photographers, by appointment, to his Excellency the Governor-General.—Portraits taken in Messrs. FREEMAN'S new and spacious gallery, at reduced prices, by the most approved photographic processes, and artistically coloured. Children taken instantaneously. Photographic views of Sydney for home presents. 392, George-street.

FORE and aft schooner-rigged BOAT for SALE. Apply JAMES COX and CO., Battle Wharf.

HOOP IRON, ¾ and ⅝ inch, ex Oliver Cromwell. JOHN KEEP, wholesale ironmonger, Barrack-st.

TO BE SOLD, stock of a lucrative fancy business, West Maitland. CHAS. BATE, 327, George-street.

FOR SALE, a brick COTTAGE, containing 3 rooms, and kitchen, detached, on an allotment of ground 12½ feet frontage to Bourke-street, Surry Hills, with a depth of 100 feet; back entrance. For cash. Price £220. Apply, by letter, V., HERALD Office.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—LOWER TABRATONG, on the Bogan River. Apply to Mr. CHARLES COWPER, junior, Goulburn.

WANTED to PURCHASE, for the Bible Society, a First-class BUILDING SITE, in George or Pitt streets, between Hunter and Market streets. Application in writing to be sent, under cover, on or about the 1st May, to

EDWARD ROGERS, } Joint
ALEXANDER M'ARTHUR, } Secretaries.
Society's Rooms, Pitt-street, April 4th, 1860.

TO FRUITERERS and OTHERS.—Wanted, to SELL the Goodwill, Fixtures, and Stock-in-trade of a Shop doing a first-rate business. Apply to J. M. DAVIES, 541, Brickfield Hill.

TO LANDED PROPRIETORS.—Wanted to Rent (with or without option of purchase, on terms to be agreed upon), from One to Five Thousand Acres of LAND, within a couple of hundred miles or so of Sydney, for grazing purposes. The south country preferred. No improvements required beyond the land being enclosed. Apply, stating geographical position and other particulars, to W. X., at J. C. Glue's, labour agent office, 162, Pitt-street North.

A YOUNG PERSON is desirous to improve herself in the Dressmaking. Address S. C., HERALD office.

A YOUNG LADY wishes to receive a few Music PUPILS; would not object to a school. Address M. G., Post Office, Sydney.

A LADY, accustomed to tuition, desires an ENGAGEMENT as RESIDENT GOVERNESS. In addition to the usual branches of an English education, she teaches French, German, Italian, and music. Address L. G., HERALD Office.

COACHMAN WANTED. Apply at 8 o'clock in the morning, at 54, Wynyard-square.

CLASSICAL TUTOR WANTED, after the Easter recess.—Wanted, a VISITING TUTOR. Apply to J. FRED CASTLE, Calder House, Newtown.

DRESSMAKING.—Wanted, APPRENTICES to the above business. Apply Mrs. DOAK, 53, William-st.

HOUSE WANTED, in a healthy situation, with eight rooms, good yard, and stable, must be dry and well situated. Apply by letter to J. C. L., Glasgow Book Warehouse, 249, Elizabeth-street.

LAUNDRESS and Plain COOK wanted. Apply to Mrs. TUCKER, Colebrook, Double Bay.

MEDICAL.—REQUIRED, an accurate and competent DISPENSER for the country. Apply to ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, wholesale druggists, 181, Pitt-street.

RESIDENCE REQUIRED.—Wanted, a detached COTTAGE, in the suburbs of Sydney, containing not less than four good lofty rooms, with garden and water, northerly aspect, and neighbourhood of Parlington or Waverley preferred. Apply to JOHN BREWSTER, Squatters' Exchange, George-street.

SHEEP COUNTRY WANTED, on the Condamine or its tributaries, or the eastern side of the Maranoa District. REA and CO., Stock and Station Agents, 21, Hunter-street.

SUPERINTENDENT.—WANTED, by a Gentleman, EMPLOYMENT as above, or as overseer on a cattle station; ten years' experience; moderate salary. Apply, O. P., Post Office.

SCHOLASTIC.—Wanted, at the close of the Easter recess, a LADY, capable of teaching Music, Singing, and French, and to take the general management of an Establishment for Young Ladies under the principal. Apply to Mr. W. G. HENFREY, 123, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, an ASSISTANT. Apply to RUSH and M'CREA, 626, George-street.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, two or three first-rate HANDS. JOHN HALBERT, 88, King-street.

TO MILLINERS.—Wanted a first-hand MILLINER. Apply to WALTHAM RUSH, 235, Pitt-street.

TO TAILORS and Woollen Drapers.—A SITUATION wanted, by a first-class FOREMAN. R. W., HERALD Office.

TREENAILS.—WANTED 10,000 (ten thousand) Ironbark or Blue Gum Treenails. Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS and Sawyers.—Wanted, a large quantity of Sawn Ironbark TIMBER, of different dimensions, to be delivered on the Great Northern Railway Works, between Lochinvar and Singleton. For full particulars apply to WALTER A. CROSS, Great Northern Railway Works, near Lochinvar.

TO TIMBER MERCHANTS and Squarers.—Squared Ironbark TIMBER WANTED, 12,000 feet run, 12 x 12, to be delivered on the Great Northern Railway Works, between Lochinvar and Singleton; principal quantity required at Black Creek. For further particulars apply at once to WALTER A. CROSS, Great Northern Railway Works, near Lochinvar.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID. Apply to Mrs. DAVID DICKSON, Double Bay Beach.

WANTED, a FEMALE GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at Oak Lodge, Hereford Road, Glebe.

WANTED, a WHEELWRIGHT and a good BLACKSMITH. Apply to RICHARD BULL, Liverpool.

WANTED, a MALSTER; a single man preferred. Apply Paddington Brewery.

WANTED, a Female COOK. Apply to C. FISCHER, 367, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a Catholic YOUTH, for the Book and Stationery Business. W. DOLMAN, 234, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a Man COOK. Apply at the Kent Larder, 162, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 171, Lower George-st., opposite Prince of Wales Hotel.

WANTED, a FEMALE COOK. Apply, after 11 o'clock, to Mrs. S. H. HARRIS, 2, Wynyard-sq.

WANTED, a KITCHEN GIRL. Apply, after 11 o'clock, to Mrs. S. H. HARRIS, 2, Wynyard-sq.

WANTED, a BOY, accustomed to the Poultry business. Apply Somerset House, William-street.

WANTED, a young GIRL, to assist with children. Mrs. HALBERT'S, 88, King-street.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID. None but with good reference need apply. 49, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a PLASTERER'S LABOURER. Apply to Mr. LARKINS, grocery warehouse, Camperdown.

WANTED, a LAUNDRESS. Apply to Mrs. BROUGHTON, Glenmore Road.

WANTED immediately, a Second-hand WINCH, complete. Box 151, Post Office.

WANTED, a LAD; one who can write a good hand. H. RICE, butcher, Haymarket.

WANTED, a Man COOK. Apply at the Kent Larder, 162, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, Housemaids, Laundresses, and General House Servants. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT to the Drapery. Apply at BRANDON'S, 274, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a First-class PAINTER. 10, Bridge-street.

WANTED to SELL, a good GOAT and Kid. Apply 24, Albion-street, opposite Terry Hughes'.

WANTED, a Female SERVANT, to Cook. Apply to Mr. BILLING, Watson's Bay Hotel, Watson's Bay.

WANTED, a COOK. Apply at No. 179, Macquarie-street North.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT; one that can wash and iron well. Apply 207, Lower George-st.

WANTED, a BOY; one used to a bakehouse preferred. W. EVELEIGH, opposite the Post Office.

WANTED, a second-hand STOVE—"Russell's." B. PALMER, Pitt and King streets.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT. Apply, from 11 to 2, 19, Cowper-terrace, Church-hill.

WANTED, TEAMS for GOULBURN. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

WANTED, 100 tons BILLET WOOD, oak and ironbark. R. KING, Circular Quay.

WANTED, a strong active BOY; must know Sydney well.